Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only.
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experience, ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 57 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
6th March ..	Nayanza† ..	6695
13th ,, ..	Khyber ..	8946
13th ,, ..	Bremen ..	1540 extra
20th ,, ..	Devanha ..	8902
27th ,, ..	Morea* ..	10890 to Marseilles only
3rd April ..	Kashmir ..	884
10th ,, ..	Kalyan ..	8987

† Conveying Troops.

The "Morea" will terminate her voyage at Marseilles where baggage for London will be transferred direct to the "Mantua" which will await her arrival. The "Mantua" will have a certain amount of accommodation for passengers from the "Morea" who wish to journey to London all the way by sea. The amount of this accommodation however cannot be determined before the arrival of the "Mantua" at Marseilles and berths therefore cannot be guaranteed.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAIT, CHINA AN JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date.	Steamers	Tons	
18th March ..	Dilwara ..	5378	To China

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	eamers		
9th March ..	Palitana ..		Karachi & Persian Gulf.
11th ,, ..	Taroba ..		East and South Africa.
11th ,, ..	Chakla ..		noon.
15th ,, ..	Linga ..		Karachi direct.
			Karachi via Kath. Ports

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be ar ranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Wagano Maru	M Tommits	3819	15th Feb	26th Feb.
*Yetorofu Maru	Y Arakida	4 41	28th Feb	3rd Mar.
Tenshin Maru	Hideshima	4021	28th Feb	2th Mar
Kotsu Maru	T Nakamura	3185	29th Feb.	5th Mar.
Koyei Maru	..	4739	18th Mar.	28th Mar

* Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

For Freight apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Allice Buildings.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Siam Maru	Imai zumi	29th Feb.	10th Mar.	Japan
Indo Maru ..	S Aral ..	29th Febr	10th Mar	,,
Sado Maru.		2Sth Mar.	23rd ,,	,,
Indus Maru..	R Yano	25th Mar.	5th Apl.	,,
Java Maru ..	S K'mura	1th Mar.	26th Mar.	,,
Kasado Maru	N Yanagi	29th Mar.	10th Apl.	,,

For Freight apply to:—
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S. S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.
10th April 1920.
8th June 1920.

FARES.
1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more full fares for families.

No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.

The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a steawardess.

There is no deck accommodation for servants.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ld.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic address "Jala"
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Branches: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.

London Office—
2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
Subsbribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,58,72,400/
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 1,50,31,368/12

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $ 21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... $ 15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varyin periods on terms which may be learnt o application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. W. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE
BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,030,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 3,00,00,000
PADI-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,350,000
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	9	6
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gaian	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	66,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed whic does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favou able terms—Rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE
UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1913.)
At Bombay the 11th November, 1919.
REGISTERED OFFICE.
7, MURZBAN ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
ISSUED CAPITAL ...	4,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	60,00,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Setir Ramgopal Ramrikh, alternate Director.
Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand, Kt. Banker, Indore.
Seth Sitaram Kisondayal Podar of Messrs. Chenriam Jesraj.
Seth Dulichand Ramkuwar Dalmia of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat.
Seth Kedarmal Bhuramal Ladya of Messrs. Gulabrai Kedarmal.
Seth Lachhmandas Harakchand Daga Munim of R. B. Bansilal Abirchand.
Seth Shivnarayan Bakshiram Nemani.
Ratansi Dharamsey Morarji, Esq.
Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw, Esq., M.V.O. O.B.E.
Hansraj Pragjee Thackersey, Esq.
Umar Sobani, Esq.
M. S. Captain, Esq.
Ag. Secretary Bisheshwar Nath Bhargava, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½% per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 50,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June interest will be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum during that period. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
BILLS purchased and collected and every description of Banking business transacted.

A. B OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE
NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.

The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orang-River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,965,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £4,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE £4,015,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 16 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—16, Wall Street
OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subjects to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
216, Hornby Road.

THE BOMBAY MERCANTILE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH:—Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 97,407

DIRECTORS
The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBOY, (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE, Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhucandas Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal).
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI, Esq., Managing Director.

CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS and O.D.'s DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

JUST READY
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' HAT.
IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats	at Rs.	15	0	0	each
Georgette Hats	at ,,	15	0	0	,,
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats	at ,,	20	0	0	,,
Tameshanta Hats ..	at Rs. 10 & ,,	12	8	0	,,

AHMED E ESAALI.
MERCER, MILLINER & LADIES' DRESSMAKER.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 479.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Baghdad, Basrah, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, Basrah City.

	£
Authorised Capital ...	2,000,000
Called up	800,000
Reserve Fund	110,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T., (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esqr., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Sir James Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.).
J. H Batty, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at four per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS GRANTED on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund .....Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Liens, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. AIZAWA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., Managing Agents.
P. BANERJEA, Secretar.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

LIFE ASSURANCE
Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued by the H.M.L.A.?
MAXIMUM ASSURANCE
AT
MINIMUM OF COST
It will repay you to send for a copy.
Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000
Trustees of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)
According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life office in India.

HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Estd. 1891.
Head Office: 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA
Chief Agents: D. SEN & Co. 1, Chowringhee CALCUTTA.

CORKS, CORKS, CORKS.

We have received direct from Manufacturers few very big shipments of different qualities and sizes of Corks suitable for Chemists, Druggists, Perfumers, Wine Bottlers, Brewers, Jam and Chutney Dealers, Military Water Bottle makers, and Laboratories.

Samples and quotations will be forwarded free on applications only to above-mentioned concerns.

Maher Singh Sapuran Singh Chawla,

Merchants and Agents,

GRAND TRUNK ROAD, LAHORE

Branch Office :—"Anarkali Street, Lahore."

Telegraphic address :—"Chawlas, Lahore."

CONSUMPTION

COLONEL'S

REMARKABLE TESTIMONY

Writes 20th January :—

"I am glad to say that the friend for whom you then supplied it, remains in the best of health. I have a relation here who has incipient lung trouble, and I am very anxious that he should commence your treatment as early as possible."

A straight question why does the Colonel use my Medicine?

Because from *personal* experience, he knows it is

THE ONLY CURE.

Why waste time and money on medicines that don't cure?

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., L.L.D.,

VISITS BOMBAY,
Orient Hotel.

FRIDAY—2 to 6 p.m.
Saturday—8 a.m. to 1 p.m.

NO FEES.

Please write for appointment to.

NORTHCOTE LODGE, LONAVLA.

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR

"DIABETES SPECIALIST"

A RARE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF "DIABETES."

OF the latest cases he has treated and got completely cured are Messrs. Kannayalal Badridas, a cotton merchant and Balubhai Kalyanchand, of Bombay, who were suffering from "Diabetes" for the last 12 years and 6 years respectively. Both the Urines were examined by the Bombay Municipal Analyst before and after treatment. The following result is obtained and the true abstract from Memorandums—dated 29-9-19, 3-11-19, 7-1-20 and 27-1-20, show that the Specific Gravity and the percentage of Sugar with the presence of other matters before the treatment was Sp. 1037 and 1036 and Sugar 5.62 per cent. and 5.65 per cent., and after treatment the result is:—Sp. Gra. 1013 and 1016 and Sugar "Nil" and "Nil" with other matters as normal respectively.

Mr. Kanayalal Badidass Cotton Merchant, Bombay, writes on 31st Jan., 1020:—"It gives me great pleasure in testifying to real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "Diabetes for the last 12 years. When I Commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment my urines were examined on 29.9-19 by the Bombay Municipal Analyst, the sp. gravity was 1037 and suggar 5—62 per cent. After treatment in the Examination of the same Municipal Analyst; and Dr. N. H. Clubwala M.D., B.Hy. (Boy) at Dr. Masina Hospital Pathological Laboratory on 23rd and 27th January, 1920. "Sugar was found" "nil," and sp. 1013.

Miss Banoo F. Poacha, of Raipur, and Mr. N. H. Gazder, Bombay, write on 11-11-19:—"We are pleased to inform that Dr. S. R. Iyengar, 'Specialist in Diabetes', cured Mrs. Framji Dadabhoy Poacha, of Raipur, who was suffering from 'Diabetes' for the last five years. When she commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment on 27-9-19, the percentage of Sugar in the Urine was more than 5 per cent. when examined by Dr. Billimoria, M.D. After the treatment the Urine was examined on 1-11-19 by the Chemical Analyser, Bombay Municipal Laboratory, and was found to be: Sugar—"Nil." "We wish him all success."

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LODGE "BARTON" will hold the above service at Freemason's Hall, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in memory of the late lamented Mr. MANECKJI N. SEERVAI. The function will be open to Master Masons of recognised Constitutions. 9181

NOTICE

AN APOLOGY.

TO

G. E. D. LANGLEY, Esyr.,

WITH REFERENCE to the letter appearing over the name A. M. Khan on page 8 of the issue of the "Advocate of India" the 23rd Febrbuary, 1920, the Proprietors Manager and Editor of the "Advocate of India" say that in so far as the said letter either stated or in any way suggested that Mr G. E. D. Langley, Merchant of Bombay, an owner of the horse Billy Bawn or his trainer or his jockey referred to in the said letter were in any way guilty of any impropriet in the running of the said horse, or that the was as a matter of fact at any time anythin improper in the running of the said hors or any other horse belonging to Mr. Langley, the express their regret and state th there is not and never was any unreserved apologise for the appearance of the letter in the said issue of the "Advocate India."

They further desire to express thei acknowledgments to Mr. G. E. D. Langle for his acceptance of this apology and their statement to him that the said letter appeared in the "Advocate of India" in advertently.

Mr. Langley is hereby empowered to publish this letter and make such other use it, as to him may seem fit.

Per Pro. F. F. GORDON, Ltd.,
(Sd.) ROBERT C. ADAMS,
Managing Director.
9167

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CHILDREN'S WELFARE EXHIBITION.

THE CHILDREN'S WELFARE EXHIBITION opens at the Prince of Wales Museum (late Lady Hardinge Hospital), Bombay, on MONDAY next, the 8th instant. The price of admission on the opening day will be one rupee, on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th eight annas and on the last day, the 13th, four annas.

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be OPENED from Monday, the 8th March 1920, and the Transfers will be accepted at the Company's office from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. on working days.

M. KANJI & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Regd. Office:
25-29, Church Gate St., Fort, Bombay.
9207

NOTICE.

WITH effect from Saturday, the 6th day of March, 1920, we shall conduct our business on the first floor of "Lipton's House" Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK,
LIMITED,
Bombay.
9204

THE MALABAR FOREST AND RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST of the Company will CLOSE at 3 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 6th of March, 1920.

SABNIS & CO.,
Managing Agents.
16, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.
1st March, 1920. 9095

NOTICE.

THE INDIA INFORMATION BUREAU 1,400 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A., will be glad to furnish any commercial, educational and other information it can about the United States of America.

NOTICE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 22nd day March, 1920, both days inclusive.
Dated this 25th day of February 1920.
By order of the Board,
R. P. GANDHI,
Secretary.
8862

THE MILL MACHINERY & GENERAL STORES LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Applicants to the Shares of the above Company who have not yet received their Allotment Letters are hereby requested to come to the Company's Registered Office to take away their Allotment Letters. 9160

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—SHOPS and BLOCKS of Rooms in brand new Buildings at Poi Bovri, Parel, at the junction of Dadar Road and Bhoiwada Cross Road, opposite Poi Bovri Tramway Terminus, and two minutes walk from Elphinstone Road and Parel Stations. Blocks of Rooms for Hindus only. Apply Mr. GURU LAXMAN, at the premises. 8159

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

THE TECHNICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, says Sir P. C. Ray, C.I.E., "are well known to me and I can certainly recommend them as ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS, having trained them under myself....."
Terms Moderate. Transport charges repaid. Enquiries solicited.
Office 367, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta. 7911

NOTICE.

SEVERAL APPLICATION deposit receipts are now lying at the Registered Office of the ANGLO-INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, 15, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on account of insufficient address. Those who have not yet received receipts are requested to call at the Registered Offices of the Company or send in their full addresses, so that such receipts may properly be delivered or posted. 9148

BALING PRESSES FOR SALE.

THE following baling presses in charge of the Supply and Transport Corps are for sale. Particulars can be obtained from and all necessary references should be made to the OFFICERS-IN-CHARGE of the Supply Depots at the places where the presses are.

Tenders for the purchase of the presses will be received by the different Officers-in-Charge up to noon on MONDAY, 15th March, 1920.

The presses are located as follows:—
One at Agra, one (complete with oil Engine) at Bombay, one at Chaman, one at Sibi, one at Meerut, one at Lahore Cantonment one at Peshawar.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Indian Munitions Board.

New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 12th February, 1920. 8706

PUBLIC NOTICES.

E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LTD

ALL SHARES have now been allocated and application money in respect of these shares must be received at 2, Rampart Row, before MONDAY, March 15th.
9221 E. D. SASSOON & CO.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

WE have, this day, REMOVED our Office from Alice Buildings to House No. 303, HORNBY ROAD, (Opp. J. N. PETIT LIBRARY).

NANAVATI VEVAINA & CO.,
Coal and Coke Merchants.
Bombay, 4-3-20. 9189

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1920, at 2-45 p.m., (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report together with the Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 31st December 1919.
2. To transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. COOPER,
Secretary.
Bombay, 1st March, 1920. 9208

WANTED.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for employment in the Civil Post Office of Iraq (Mesopotamia) in temporary appointments. The Candidates will be trained in Post Office work in India at Post Offices convenient to them in the Bombay Circle and will be paid at Rs. 30 per month while under training. They will be required on engagement to sign a contract to serve after training in India for one year in the Civil Post Office of Iraq on Rs. 120 plus ration allowance and will have to refund the money drawn by them in the event of the contract being broken. Applications with copies of certificates showing educational qualifications, age and moral character should be submitted to the POSTMASTER-GENERAL, Bombay. 9151

NOTICE

THE INDIAN STEEL WIRE PRODUCTS LIMITED, has been recently floated as a subsidiary to Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., with an authorized share Capital of Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. The issued share capital of the Company is Rs. 25,00,000 divided into 25,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. All the issued share capital of the Company has been already subscribed. The following constitute Board of Directors of the Company.

1. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Kt. (Chairman.)
2. The Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, M.A. LL.B.,
3. The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.,
4. F. R. Wadia Esqr.
5. Sheth Madhavji D. Thackersey.
6. Sheth Walchand Hirachand.

Messrs. LALUBHAI WALCHAND CAPADIA and Co, are appointed Managing Agents of the Company.

The objects of the Company are to manufacture and deal in Wireforms, Steel shelving and steel furniture, cans and articles of every discription made out of steel wire and steel sheets.

(Sd.) LALUBHAI WALCHAND CAPADIA & Co.,
Agents.
9220

THE INDIAN LION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
13, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE COMPANY has commenced to write FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS from the 22nd January, 1920, and is prepared to accept risks at current rates of Premium. Applications for Agencies from Influential Parties are invited.

MANILAL MAGGANLAL & BROTHERS,
Managing Agents.
8332

NOTICE.

RE. SALE OF LAND, SITUATE AT NAWA PADA, THANA.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of a plot of land with Mangoe Trees, well and three bungalows standing thereon directly accessible from the Thana Station and about three minutes by Nawapada Road. Area about 10,000 square yards. High level, fine prospect. Owner not bound to accept highest or any offer. Apply to the undersigned No. 3, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PANDIA & Co.,
Attorneys for the Owner.
8961

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS of our client Mr. PRAGJEE SOORJEE. Notice is hereby given that at a Sale held between the partners of the firm of Messrs. Pragjee Soorjee & Co., of Khand Bazar, Bombay, all the goods which were in stock in the said firm and its branches upcountry, except the goods which were purchased through Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas in England and which had arrived by s. s. "City of Hankow", were purchased by our client Mr. Pragjee Soorjee. All the labels of the firm of Pragjee Soorjee & Co., which were the property of the said firm, were also purchased by our client Mr. Pragjee Soorjee. Our Client Mr. Pragjee Soorjee will carry on business under the name of Pragjee Soorjee & Co., at Khand Bazar and at the various branches of the old firm of Pragjee Soorjee & Co., up-country, the leases of which up-country places of business have also been acquired by our client.

Dated at Bombay this 27th day of February, 1920.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Attorneys for Mr. Pragjee Soorjee.
9040

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BALLARD ESTATE.

BUILDING SITES.

To be leased.

THE TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay invite SEALED TENDERS for taking up leases of the remaining Plots on this Estate, viz.:—

Plot No.	Area.	Road.
31	1057 sq. yds.	Sprott Road.
32	704 sq. yds.	New Road.
33	1044 sq. yds.	Nicol Road.
34	704 sq. yds.	Graham Road.
35	729 sq. yds.	Sprott Road.
36	729 sq. yds.	Sprott Road.
37	1011 sq. yds.	Graham Road.
38	1644 sq. yds.	Nicol Road.
39	1011 sq. yds.	New Road.

Leases will be granted to approved applicants on the Standard Form as adopted for this Estate and will be for 99 years from 1st May, 1920, including 2 years free Building Time.

Only first class Buildings of an approved design and construction in conformity with the general lay out of this Estate will be permitted; such buildings to be used for the purposes of Hotels, Shops or Offices.

Tenders will only be accepted on Forms to be obtained from the Traffic Manager and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 which will be returned if Tender is not accepted.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender. All Tenders must be in sealed envelopes marked Ballard Estate Plots and be in the hands of the TRAFFIC MANAGER by 12 noon (S. T.), on MONDAY, 29th March, 1920.

Standard Plans and Elevation of Buildings and draft Lease may be inspected at the Secretary's Office, Ballard Road, or at the Office of the Traffic Manager, where full particulars and conditions may be obtained.

F. H. TAYLOR,
Traffic Manager,
Bombay Port Trust.
Offices: Princes and Victoria Docks, Bombay. 9150

LEGAL NOTICES.

SALE OF COTTON MILLS.

known as

RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL PITTY MILLS, BOMBAY,

and

COTTON AND SILK MILLS

known as

RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL POONA MILLS POONA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 688 of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff,
vs.
GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order made in the above suit and bearing date the 1st day of September, 1919, the following immoveable and moveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at the respective premises Lot No. 1, being the Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of March, 1920, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), and Lot No. 2 being the Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills at Poona on SUNDAY, the 28th day of March, 1920 at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the Cotton Mill and buildings standing thereon and known as the Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills, situate, lying and being at Tardeo Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 10,324 square yards bearing New Survey No. 705 which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3752(1), 3752(2) and Street Nos. 504 and 504A.

SECONDLY:—All and Singular the engines, boilers, machinery and accessories as per particulars given in the Conditions of Sale.

LOT NO. II.

FIRST:—All those pieces or parcels of land admeasuring about twenty-three acres or thereabouts, situate at Poona in the District and Collectorate of Poona in the Registrate Sub-district of Haveli and which have been numbered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 17 part No. 18 part and No. 19 and which lands have been assessed by the Municipal Assessor under No. 247 and are bounded on the North by the River Mulla on the South by Public Road on the West by fields, and on the East also by fields with all buildings standing thereon.

SECONDLY:—All and Singular the engines, boilers, machinery and accessories as per particulars given in the Conditions of Sale.

THIRDLY:—Piece of land situate at Mali Manjeri in Taluki and Pottikdi Poona, Taluka Haveli, bearing Survey No. 17 admeasuring acres 2 Gunthas 24 and 3 (b.ghs) assessment Rs. 6 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the land and buildings of Shivlal Motilal, on the South by the Public Road going from East to West, on the North the land of Rana Laxman and on the West by the 1/3rd portion (of the land in the said Survey Nos.) belonging to the Narshinghji Mills, (2) Piece of Maharki Vatan land bearing Survey No. 18 being a Vatan to Mahar admeasuring 11½ acres Assessment (Nil) bounded on the East by the Vatan land of Maharas bearing Survey No. 19, on the South by the Public Road, on the West by Survey No. 17 and on the North by the river Mulla Nutha. Both pieces of land are subject to the Lease dated the 18th April, 1915, and made between the Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company Limited, and the Poona Swadeshi Weaving Company, Limited, for the term of 25 years at the yearly rent of Rs. 60.

For further particulars and conditions sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of February 1920.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
8969

PUBLIC NOTICES.

G. CLARIDGE AND COMPANY.

G. CLARIDGE AND COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the goodwill, leasehold PROPERTY, MACHINERY, plant and effects of the firm heretofore carried on in Bombay under the name and style of "G. CLARIDGE AND COMPANY" having been transferred to G. CLARIDGE and COMPANY, LIMITED, the business heretofore carried on by the former firm of G. Claridge and Company is now being and will hereafter continue to be carried on by G. Claridge and Company, Limited, at the same place of business, Caxton Works, Frere Road, Bombay, where the business of the firm was carried on, and that G. Claridge and Company, Limited will complete all the work in process of the former firm, Mr. G. W. Claridge continuing as General Manager of the Company.

And notice is hereby further given that the transfer to G. Claridge and Company, Limited, does not include the Book Debts and outstandings of the former firm as on the 29th February, 1920, but the same will be recovered by Mr. G. W. Claridge the proprietor of the former firm for his own benefit and also that G. Claridge and Company, limited, has not undertaken any of the debts or liabilities of the former firm as on the date abovenamed, but such debts and liabilities will be discharged by Mr. G. W. Claridge, who remains liable for the same.

Dated this third day of March, 1920.

G. W. CLARIDGE,
W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD.,
JOSEPH A. KAY.
Director.
9218

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VALLABHDAS MOORLIDHAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the property hereunder described free of all encumbrances. All persons having claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, lease, charge, trust or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in No. 121, Medows Street, Fort Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, (if any), will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land of the pension and tax tenure with the buildings standing thereon, situate at Girgaon Road, in the City of Bombay, admeasuring about 1,620 square yards and bearing Collector's Old No. 519, New Nos. 2504 and 2508 and Old Survey No. 57, New Survey No. 7881 and Municipal Street Nos. 1, 2, 742 and 749 and bounded on the West by the Girgaon Road on the North by Benham Hall Lane, on the East by the property of Jaffer Suleman and on the South partly by the Portuguese Church and partly by the property of L. J. DeSouza and which said premises are in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 4th day of March, 1920.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9211

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KADERBHAI MAHOMEDALLY BOOTWALLA has contracted to sell absolutely to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, maintenance, survivorship, transfer, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to us the undersigned at their office at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Pahadi in Goregaon in the Registration District of Thana and Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 68,097 square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey Nos. 80, 81, 82 and 23 Pot Nos. 1 and 2, Falni Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and under Record of Rights Entry Nos. 219, 222, 224 and 33 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Anant Shiwaji Desai Topiwalla, on or towards the west by the property of Byramji Jejeebhoy and on or towards the North by the property of Ganpat Jiwan and on or towards the South by the properties of Pastakia and Byramji Jejeebhoy and which said premises are now in the possession of the Vendor.

Dated this 3rd day of March, 1920.

PATELL & EZEKIEL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9173

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for letters of Administration to the property and credits of KHAIRUNISA, wife of Jafferbhai Meherali, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant Deceased.

JAFFERBHAI MEHERALI, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, husband of the deceased a share broker, residing at Nishanpada, Mandvi, outside the Fort. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are here by cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRAUSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 16th day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

The 16th day of February, 1920.

Messrs. DASTUR & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
9186

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1053 of 1914.

GOVINDJEE HURSEY and others ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
RATTANBAI and others ..... Defendants.
and
Suit No. 1225 of 1915.
JETHABHAI HIRJI ..... Plaintiff
vs.
RATTANBAI and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree and Decretal Order of Reference made in the above Suits, bearing date the 9th day of September, 1919, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court in separate lots *at the respective premises* hereinafter mentioned, Lot No. 1 at 4.30 *P.M. and Lot No. II at 5 P.M.* (Standard Time) *on Saturday, the 6th day of March*, 1920.

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground containing by admeasurement 20 feet in breadth and 50 feet in length or thereabouts with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and stables standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the East side Nishanpada Road in the Registration District and Sub-district Bombay, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Survey No. 2/3159 and assessed by the Assessor Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2911 and Street Nos. 138-142 and bounded as follows: on or towards the East by the said Nishanpada Road, on or towards the West by the Sweeper' passage, on or towards the North by the property of Jaffer Mahomed Mistry and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Mia Jan Subedar.

LOT NO. II.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground belonging to the Fazandar Parsi Jehangir Bezonji, containing by admeasurement 80 feet in length and 20½ feet in breadth or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house erected thereon, situate at Nishanpada Road, formerly known as Dongalpura or Oomerkhadi Road, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3159 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Old No. 96 and now under B Ward No. 2850, Street Nos. 5, 7, 115, 117 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by property of Khoja Suni Jamat, on or towards the West by the said Nishanpada Road formerly known as the Bengalpura or Oomerkhadi Road, on or towards the North by the house of Kessowji Jadawji and on or towards the South by the private passage and the house of Khoja Rahimtulla Khalakdina.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Company Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 24, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of February, 1920.

H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
8569

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 2513 OF 1919.

Bai FATMABAI, widow of Ibrahim Saheb Abdul Hakim and another Plaintiffs.

RADIABAI, widow of Mahomedally Goolamhousein Miya Jan and others Defendants

PURSUANT to the directions contained the Consent Decretal Order of Reference made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of September, 1919, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court in separate lots *at the respective premises* hereinafter mentioned, Lot No. 1 at 4.30 *P.M. and Lot No. II at 5 P.M.* (Standard Time) *on Saturday, the 6th day of March*, 1920.

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 20 feet in breadth and 50 feet length or thereabouts with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and stables standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the East side Nishanpada Road in the Registration District and Sub-district Bombay, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Survey No. 2/3159 and assessed by the Assessor Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2911 and Street Nos. 138-142 and bounded as follows: on or towards the East by the said Nishanpada Road, on or towards the West by the Sweeper' passage, on or towards the North by the property of Jaffer Mahomed Mistry and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Mia Jan Subedar.

LOT NO. II.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground belonging to the Fazandar Parsi Jehangir Bezonji, containing by admeasurement 80 feet in length and 20½ feet in breadth or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house erected thereon, situate at Nishanpada Road, formerly known as Dongalpura or Oomerkhadi Road, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3159 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Old No. 96 and now under B Ward No. 2850, Street Nos. 5, 7, 115, 117 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by property of Khoja Suni Jamat, on or towards the West by the said Nishanpada Road formerly known as the Bengalpura or Oomerkhadi Road, on or towards the North by the house of Kessowji Jadawji and on or towards the South by the private passage and the house of Khoja Rahimtulla Khalakdina.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Company Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 24, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of February, 1920.

H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
8569

Kashmiri Shawl, Malida, Paltoo, Pashmina, Chogha, Comfortors, Blankets &c., &c.

Price List Free.

Amirchand & Son,
General Shawl Merchants,
LAHORE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GOVINDJI KUBERDAS, of Bombay Hindu, who has agreed to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. SITARAM KISON DAYAL PADOR has contracted to sell the same to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land (subject to a perpetual monthly rent charge of Rs. 300 created by a certain indenture of the 14th day of March, 1889, together with the messuages or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Tardeo, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 12,471 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 324 and 325, New Nos. 103 and 107 and New Survey Nos. 1 and 2/7020 and 1/7020 and bounded on the East by the land of Jagmohandas Vandravandas, on the West by Tardeo Road, on the North partly by Jivraj Baloo Mills and partly by the property of Dadabhai Nowroji Todiwalla, on the South partly by the property of Jetha Ludha and partly by the property of Jagmohandas Vandravandas which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3738(2), 3738(3), 3739, 3740(1), 3740(2), 3741(1), 3742(2), and 3743(1), and Street Nos. 119, 121, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5A and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Sitaram Kison Dayal Padar and his tenants.

Dated this 2nd day of March, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9154

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists,
Auctioneers and Share Brokers.

AUCTION SALE OF 66 BALES BOTAD COTTON.
THIS DAY SATURDAY, 6th inst., at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at Bradbury Lines godown No. 3 at Colaba by order of Messrs M. Nagarseth Sons and on account at the risk of Messrs. Sobhagchand Shantilal.
66 Bales Botad Cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF 150 TONS WHITE JAVA SUGAR.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. A. Jaffermahomed & Coy. at their Pehdi at the Khund Bazar and on account and at the risk of Seth Umer Haji Adam Dhuna.
EX. S. S. "SIKH."
150 Tons White Java Sugar Mark K.S.K. Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BLEACHED ENGLISH MULLS.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Galli of the Moolji Jetha market by order of Sheth Harmandray B jnath and on account and at the risk of the concerned.
50 Bales Bleached English Mulls each containing 150 pieces No. XXX.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 BALES CHECK OF THE SHAPURJI MILL.
On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Galli of the Moolji Jetha market by order of Shah Harilal Lalchand and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sheth Madhavji Thakersi.
7 Bales check of the Shapurji mill No. 1121 each containing 60 pieces.
1 Bale check of the Shapurji mill No. 1217

AUCTION SALE of One Lot Unserviceable and Second-hand Clothing.
ON TUESDAY, the 9th March, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Surplus Textile Sales Depot, at Colaba (the Premises of the Old Army Clothing Factory), by order of the Assistant Controller, Textile Sales of the Indian Munitions Board.

IMPORTANT TO STORES SUPPLIERS AND MILLS.
On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, on account of the Office concerned.
25 cases each 8 gross Slubbing Bobbins 10 inches lift, one and eleven sixteen inches barrel and thirteen-sixteen inch diameter.
51 cases each 8 gross Slubbing Bobbins 10 inches lift, one and five-eight inch barrel and three-fourth inch diameter.
50 cases each 50 gross Universal Winding Pieces seven inches lift.
The samples of the above goods can be seen on application to the Undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th March, 1920.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & CO.

SALE of old scrap iron plates, angle iron, manilla rppes, coir ropes, wooden cases old drums, barrels, jars, old clothes, blankets, electric wire, old canvas, steel iron ropes, old boats, old planks, lead, brass, etc., etc., too numerous to xiention.

Under instructions from the Director Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 8th March, 1920 at 2-30 p.m., and the following days as may be necessary in the compound of Government Dockyard, and Fort, Bombay.

The conditions of sale that 50 per cent. (fifty per cent.) deposit to be immediately paid as the lot is knowcked down, and in the approval of the Director Royal Indian Marine the purchasers will have to pay the full amount for the lots sold, and clear away the lots within 15 days. otherwise the deposit will be forfeited and the lots resold at the risk of the purchasers, will have to make good any loss that may be sustained and will have no claim once any profits if secured by resale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undermentioned which will be declared at the time of the sale.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers,
No. 16, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Artistic Handsome Furniture, Sweet-toned Cottage Piano, Electric Table and ceiling Fans Fireproof Safe, **Glassware, Platedware** etc.
The property of A. Alexander, Esq.
TO-DAY SATURDAY, the 6th March, 1920. at 2-30 p.m. (.ST.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Shop No. 44/46 (opposite Messrs. Lipton's Ltd.), at Apollo Street, Fort, valuable handsome household furniture consisting of dining table, dining chairs, artistic mirrored sideboard, rich drawing room suite, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, writing dressing and wash-hand tables, bedsteads, corner cabinets, sweet-toned cottage piano by Gerrard Adam, easy chairs, electric table and ceiling fans, screens, silk curtains fancy teapoys, fire-proof safe, flower pots, glassware, platedware, etc.
The property of A. Alexander, Esq.
The property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 8th day of March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles:
Furniture, such as drawing room suites, mirror door almirahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, sideboard, etc., etc.
By order of the office concerned:—
8 bales khaki shirting flannel each containing 15 pieces by 28 in 1250 yds.
50 bundles coloured yarn No. 40 (slightly damaged by water.
At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).
1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria and horse.
Second-hand bicycles.
1 Hand-some landau.
1 8 years waler horse.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPTRTY AT FALKLAND 6TH CROSS LANE.
(H. C. Suit No. 92 of 1914.)
Advocate General of Bombay
vs.
Bai Moughibai.
Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai & Co., Solicitors for Messrs. Rama Lala Mohun Dhana and Bhana, the Trustees appointed under the consent Decree dated the 13th day of October, 1914, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on Wednesday the 24th day of March, 1920, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on premises the following valuable landed property.
Particulars of Property:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon situate at Falkland 6th Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 535, and 544 by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward No. 2235 and Street No. 9.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai & Co., Solicitors for the said Trustees at their office at No. 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers,
Bombay, 6th March, 1920.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
23, Churchgate Street.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STORES, ON 6TH MARCH, 1920.
The BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 6th March, 1920, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), at No. 3 Shed Alexandra Docks, the following Provision Stores:—
6,386 lbs. Chocolate, 800 lbs. dried Beans, 1 Ton Curry Powder, 1,707 lbs. Margarine, 476 lbs. Dried Fruits, 1,680 lbs. Mixed Grain, 10,000 lbs., Cooking Oil, 1,265 lbs. Sugar 20 Galvanized iron tubs, 5 Basins, etc., etc..

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STORES ON 8TH MARCH, 1920
Also for Sale by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 8th March, 1920, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), at Mazagon Depot, the following Goods:—
38 Maunds sugar, 122 Tons Hay, Empty bottles, Oil Barrels, etc., etc.
By order of the Store Officer Supply and Transport Corps (Embarkation) Bombay.
Also for sale 171 Empty Coal Tar Barrels. By order of the Asstt. Controllers, Oils and Paints, Bombay.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.
All the weights and numbers of the goods for sale are approximate.
Cash must be paid at the time of Sale. Goods must be removed within seven days after the sale, otherwise the amount paid will be forfeited, and the goods resold or thrown away.

UCTION SALE OF FURNITURE AND JEWELLERY ON 9TH MARCH, 1920.
If you think of buying House hold Furniture, and valuable jewellery come and inspect our show rooms before TUESDAY, 9th March, 1920.
The BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 23, hurchgat- Street, next to Mongini Brothers.
At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), on TUESDAY, 8th March, 1920. Drawing Dining and Bedroom Furniture such as:—
Drawing Cabinets Drawing room suites Chesterfield sofas, Cushion sofas, Hat stands, Marable top tables, Chest of drawers, office tables, dining tables, teapoys, etc., etc., property on view by the order of a private furniture manufacturing Company and others.

AT 4-0 P.M. (S. T.).
Valuable Jewellery:—
Such as diamond rose rings single diamond rings, diamond and ruby rings, diamond, ruby and emeral marquis rings.
Necklaces.
Diamond koodas.
Ear-rings.
Collars.
Pearl's mala (by weight).
All the jewellery for sale are guaranteed to be real.
A deposit of 25 per cent. must be paid at the time of sale. Goods must be removed within 3 days, otherwise the deposit paid will be forfeited.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OR ENGLISH WRIST WATCHES.
ON MONDAY, the 8th March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & CO., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows St., Fort, by order of the office concerned.
1 Lot Silver-plated, roll-gold English wrist watches by well-known makers,
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE, 20 TONS WHITE LEAD PAINT GENUINE, RED HORSE, READY IN HARNESS, ETC., ETC.
THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 6th March, 1920, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, teak and black wood furniture including rich satin lined suites of sofas and chairs, marble table, type-writing machines, fire-proof safes size 30 and 28 inches, chest drawers, Zoomars of 6 and 8 lights of large sliding door cupboards iron and wooden cots, arm and armless chairs, easy and low chairs, chicks, teapoys and bookstands and book cases, etc., etc.
By order of the concerned office and on account and at the risk of concerned defaulting party:—
20 tons White Lead paint Genuine No. 3, 1 cwt packing.
AT 3.30 P.M. (S.T.).
By order of private Gentleman:—
1 Red Horse of Deoman sign ready in harness 8 years old.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 TONS WHITE LEAD PAINT.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street by order of the concerned office and on account and at the risk of concerned defaulting party.
20 Tons white-lead paint No. 3, Genuine, 1 cwt. Packing.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A WELER HORSE READY IN HARNESS.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th March, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction near their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of a private gentleman.
1 Weler Horse of Deumah sign ready in harness 8 years old.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th March, 1920.

MESSRS. RICHARD & CO.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUYERS OF FORD MOTOR CARS.
By order of the Indentor and on account and at the defaulting purchaser Messrs RICHARD & CO. will sell by public auction, at their Auction Rooms, No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 8th inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.), a consignment just arrived, of 6 Ford 5 starter Touring motor cars, in lot of one. Standard Ford delivery.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

RICHARD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1920.

MESSRS. MUSSAJI JAFERAJEE

Under the kind instruction received from the Officer incharge Divisional Clothing Depot Kirkee, Messrs. Mussajee Jafferjee, Government Auctioneer will hold a public auction at Clothing Depot, Kirkee Arsenal on Monday 8th March, 1920, at 2 p.m. of the following Stores:—
A large quantity of Woolen and Cotton Army Clothing, Blankets, Great-coats, Shirts, etc.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERAJEE,
Government Auctioneer.
Bombay, 6th March, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOUDINI
Last Week! Last Week.
OF THE
Great Master Mystery
CLOSING EPISODES
MOST SENSATIONAL
Prize Shows on Saturday and Monday at 3-30 and 5 p.m.
Other Shows at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Globe Cinema
SANDHURST ROAD

Under the kind Patronage of
H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda
THE
Gandharva Natak Mandali
will perform at
The New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road.
(Saturday, 6th March 1920, at 8 p.m. S.T.)
Sunday, 7th March, 1920, at 3 p.m (S.T.)
Sangit] **EKACH PYALA** [Acts 5
Tickets can be had at the Mandali's residence, in the Bungalow of Nanshankarshet's Temple, Tardev Road, near Grant Road Station.
K. P. PANDIT, MANAGER.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
LAST TWO NIGHTS
Only Matinee to-day Saturday at 5 P.M.
Farewell Performance Sunday Evening
"The Quaints"
SPECIAL PROGRAMME
of all the favourite numbers.
NEW DANCES.
NEW SONGS.
DOROTHY JAMES
HILDA DENTON
EILA CAMERON
JOSEPHINE CANTOR
ERNEST SCOVELL
GRAHAME DONCASTER
JACK STRACHEY
AND
R. B. SALISBURY.
Prices Rs. 5, 3, 2, & 1.
Splendid New Picture Bill.
SUNDAY AT 6-30 p m.
FROM MONDAY EVERY EVENING
AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE FIVE REEL FOX PHOTO PLAY
GLADYS BROCKWELL
in
"The Moral Law."
by E. Lloyd Sheldon.
A girl, left a fortune by her father, decided to find her father's former wife and her step sister and divide the money. When she meets the two women in South America, she discovers they are of low character. She makes her offer, but the women immediately scheme to wrest the entire fortune from her. Teh adventures of the high-minded giris are thrilling. Miss Brockwell plays both sisters.
ALSO A FINE 2 REEL COMIC.
Beautiful Sceneries !
Fine Plot ! !
Excellent Acting ! ! !
A Delightful Entertainment ! ! ! !
Prices: Re. 1/8. Re. 1/- Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2), (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW,
AT 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P. m.
Who doesn't like a Sea Story? Well, here is one of the best.
"The Sea Master."
"The Sea Master."
There was a big, bluff skipper. There was also a charming little maid. The skipper took the maid to sea, and then—
LOVE ON THE OCEAN WAVES.
And not the sort of love associated with the river punt, either. This is a mostt hrilling story of the days when—
THE JOLLY JACK ROGER
Flew from the masthead of many a ship. If you want to learn how to look after No. 1 see this film.
A THRILLING STORY OF LIFE ON THE BOUNDING BLUE.
DO YOU LIKE COMIC.?
No need for exercise when you have seen this one:—
'Pete The Prowler.'
And the topical?
THE WORLD'S NEWS ON THE SCREEN.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

YOU NEED A TONIC

Now the weather is warming up. The Empire will supply it. We keep you cool. And we guarantee to keep you awake, and you never know what your luck will bring you at our great prize show

The Second Million Dollar Chaplin

"A DOG'S LIFE"

being the tale of an ambitious canine with histrionic inclination, who assists his Great OWNER in his attempts to satisfy the cravings of Hunger and avoid the unwelcome attentions of such inconvenient institutions as Policemen and Proprietors,

WITH THE ONE & ONLY GENUINE

Three Roarful
Rip-roaring
Rejuvenating,
Rib-tickling,
Rollicking Reels
of
Riotous
Revelry.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

in the wide, wide world—ALL RIGHTS RESERVED ! ! !

As the world's supreme harlequin, Charlie is known to every part of the globe by his million-dollar waddle, his abbreviated apology of a moustache, his heaven-aspiring Derby (probably, a Mayflower heirloom) and his all-bamboo walking stick, 'A Dog's Life' is absolutely the funniest story evolved or acted by a human being christened by the great comedian HARRY LAUDER, as the most rampageous rib-tickler on record!

ALSO

The Second Series! The Second Series! The Second Series!

OF THE ASTOUNDING MARINE AVIATION PICTURES

FLYING WITH THE MARINES

Being actual authorised pictures taken at the Marine Aviation Field under the personal direction of Lieut. S. L. Rothaffel of the U.S. Marines.

The Eye of A God

The story of Crime and Mystery. Ought to be Conan Doyle's. But it has got a bigger spice of romance than the Sherlock Holmes producer would give us.

The Fact

That Messrs K. D, and Brothers (Bombay) have been compelled to postpone, at the last moment, their new Fox Wonder spectacle "Aladdin" and screen

THE FILM ENTIRE

all the 8 Reels—8000 feet—from start to finish—all in One Show—of

"CLEOPATRA"

TILL TUESDAY THE 9th Instant

is a convincing testimony of the unqualified and unparalleled popularity this unique Million-Dollar Picture has achieved in Bombay during these two past Weeks.

To-day Saturday (the 6th)—To-marrow, Sunday (the 7th) Morning and Evening—on Monday (the 8th)—and on Tuesday (the 9th)—the Bombay Cinema Public are offered one of the greatest screen Productions—perhaps absolutely the greatest Living Picture spectacle of dazzling splendour, sumptuous get up, and unbounded imagination.

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road.)

Is the scene of surging crowds, eve after eve.

(Prize Shows); To-day and To-marrow at 3-30 and 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Ladies and Children admitted in all Classes at Half Rates

SUNDAY MORNING SHOW.

Our Special Sunday Morning Programme comes off To-marrow—Sunday—at 10 A.M. (S.T.), when all the 8 parts of "Cleopatra" the Complete Picture—will be screened Ladies and Children will be admitted in all Classes at Half Rates.

This Week
AT THE **Majestic**

The Great Indian Mithological Play.

JALANDHARA-VRINDA
JALANDHARA-VRINDA
JALANDHARA-VRINDA

Produced by the Hindoostan Cinema Film Manufacturing Company

Four Shows daily, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30. Prizes Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15.

Coming Shortly,
Vitagraph's Super Serial
The Woman in the Web.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.
To-morrow at 9-45 p.m.
A Charming Romance of the Southern Sea's.

'The Pearl OF Paradise"

Title role played by the beautiful American Star.

MARGARITA FISCHER.

The Romance of two Young people Shepwrecked on a lonely island in the Southern Seas.

VARIETY THEATRE.

Opposite Museum West.

In aid of the Children Welfare Fund
COMMENCING
SATURDAY at 6-30 and 9-30
Sunday at 6-30 only and the following days

"The Duograph Cinema"

Two Screens } Showing
Two Films } at
Two Machines } Same time.

IN SHORT
Two Cinema Pictures showing at the same time in one Theatre
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
PRICES
Rs. 2/- 1/- As. /8/- and /4/- !!!!!
Half price for soldiers sailors and children in all parts.

AMUSEMENTS.

Expectancy

Better than disappointment Wait and watch
FOR
Patankar, Friends & Co.'s

Coming New Production

'SHAKUNTALA'

or

"The Lost Ring."

No pains have been spared to visualise all the seductive charm and embelishments that have made the work of the immortal poet "KALIDAS" a dream come true.

Book to-day to avoid disappointment directly with

Patankar, Friends & Co.,

257, Nagdevie Street, BOMBAY, No. 3.

THE
EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.

Maurice E. Bandman
By Arrangement with BERT LEYWOOD
PRESENTS
Jack Waller's
POPULAR ATTRACTION.

On their Minds

"LOOK WHO'S HERE"

for a Positive Farewell Season.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

PROGRAMME No. 3

COMPLETE CHANGE

Featuring

"The Royal Seemphunny Band."
"The Chair-Knee-off-Skitrio"
"Burlesque on Shakespeare's House" &c., &c.

To-morrow Sunday, Matinee at 5-33 p. m.

PROGRAMME NO. 1
Monday March 8th
PROGRAMME No. 4.

Plan at Rose & Co. up to 1 p. m. after 4 p. m. at the Theatre. Seats booked by telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

Matinees :—Saturday and Sunday at 5 p.m. (S. T.)

Children under 12 years half price to matinees except Sunday.

Shellar's Royal Circus

Behind Charni Road Station.

100 ANIMALS) and (30 ARTISTS
All trained to perfection,

For 15 Days Only!!

The Biggest Show
IN BOMBAY.

THE ONLY SHOW THAT GIVES YOU
20 Items at each performance and all Tip top numbers.
SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR HOLI HOLIDAY.

A Most Powerful Attraction.

By the middle of April

AT

Royal Opera House

THE BIGGEST OPERA COY.

Ever Brought to India.

83 ARTISTES REPTOIRE

OF MORE THAN 40 OPERAS.

BOX PLAN WILL OPEN SHORTLY.

AT ENHANCED PRICES

FROM RS. 10 DOWNWARDS.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

TO-NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT!!
TO-NIGHT!!!

Showing a remarkably fine new Pathe Photo-play in four reels.

The Cruel Step-mother

Also showing

Pathe Gazette

LUKE—"Heap Big Chief." COMIC
Birds in the Shrubs (Coloured film)

Time: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

Extra shows on Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.
Look out next week for the great Pathe Masterpiece entitled.

"Impossible Catherine."

ZARZINA
OR COMPOUND IODISED SARSAPARILLA AND GOLD
THE SAFEST REMEDY FOR SKIN DISEASES, ERRUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, ACTS LIKE A MIRACLE IN ERADICATING MERCURIAL POISON AND REMOVING ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES, BUILDS UP NEW HEALTH, VIGOUR AND INFUSES FRESH BLOOD IN THE SYSTEM.
INDIAN CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS
CHORAL KUNJ, CALCUTTA
TELEGRAMS "ZARZINA" CALCUTTA

THE
Trend of Fashions.
Summer Suitings.
3 Buttons Styles.
We Keep a full Range of Tussores and Cotton Suitings in
A LEAGUE OF EXQUISITE DESIGNS
at
Prices Second to none.
CUT STYLE AND FINISH TO THE MOMENT
Enquiries Solicited, Samples Submitted, Trial order Invited.
Vulley & Sons,
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS,
Next to Hotel Majestic, Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

FOR Illustrated BOOKLET Apply to ANNAPURNA COOKER CO., Near Cinema, Girgaum BOMBAY

OF ALL STOREKEEPERS

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
PROF. JAMES'.
Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness falling memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and cases of weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-8-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.
Market, BOMBAY.

HYDROCELE
No More Risk of Operation.

A specific which guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele, Tumour, Varicocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis of any nature and duration, by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation far and wide.

Rs. 2-8 per oz. phial Ib bottle Rs. 20.
Mr. V. T. Stephen, Hyderabad (Sind) says:—I thank you for 1 lb. Hydrocele specific which cured me radically.

BE A MAN
WONDERFUL PILLS.

A genuine cure for Impotency whatever be the cause. It operates a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinary organs. Price Rs. 5.

G. BROTHERS (B).
95, Beehoo Chaterjee's Street, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

LATHES & MACHINE TOOLS.

6' Centre, 6' feet bed, 10" Centre 10' feet & 12' feet bed, Heavy Pattern, Hollow Spindle Shaping Machine, Iron Rod Cutting, Hack Saws, Punching, Screwing and other MACHINE TOOLS.
Write to:—
JAVERI & CO.,
Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

JAL DINSHAW & CO.
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.
SOLE AGENTS:
NATIONAL METAL WORKS LTD.

Manufacturers of Building fixtures, Furniture fittings, Electric fittings, Ship fittings and fancy Brass Works.

Gastine is Gasoline economiser. Carbon troubles eliminated, power, speed and mileage increased 25 to 40 per cent, motor car troubles minimised.

No. 6, Patni Building,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

The Economic & Financial Review.

REVERSE COUNCILS.

(BY "KRISTODAS.")

No apology is needed for returning week after week to the topic of Reverse Councils as this question has a tremendous importance for the commercial and industrial community. Lest there be a misunderstanding in some quarters regarding the injurious effects they are having, it may be useful to recapitulate here some of the adverse effects to which they are sure to give rise unless their sale is immediately stopped. In the first place Reverse Councils have no place at present in this country as it is a sound financial maxim that they cannot be and should not be sold till the balance of trade is adverse to it. From all the statistics published up-to-now no one can say that the balance of trade is against us. If this was so as a matter of fact the Government had no necessity for going in a roundabout way to explain the sale of Reverse Councils when they could have easily said that they were selling them because the trade balance was against them. The very fact that they have not done so is a sufficient proof that the Government themselves are not convinced on this point. It is contended that the sale of Reverse Councils is but putting into practice recommendations of the Currency Committee. No support for such statements can be found in the report itself. The following sentence occurs in the paragraph relating to Reverse Councils in the Currency Committee's report. "We therefore recommend that the Government of India should be authorised to announce, ithout previous reference to the Secretary of State on each occasion, their readiness to sell weekly a stated amount of Reverse Councils (including telegraphic transfers) during periods of exchange weakness." The function of Reverse Councils is to stop the exchange falling below the exchange level and so under the recommendation of the Currency Committee no Reverse Councils should be sold unless exchange threatens to fall below 2s. The Government cannot therefore say that they are acting upto the suggestions of the Currency Committee through the sale of Reverse Councils. In fact they are acting in a quite the reverse direction. Then there is the strange plea brought forward in the recent communique issued by the Government, that there was an amount of remittances of war profiteers awaiting transfer to England. This is the strangest plea ever heard, but we have been accustomed of late to so many strange and unprecedented things emanating from Simla and Delhi that the element of surprise has almost died out, and even this talk of remittances waiting to be sent to England since a long time past leaves one unmoved. In the first place war profiteers, whatever their critics may say, are to be pitied for they were not able to send their hard earned money home because of the exchange difficulty and secondly the Government are to be congratulated on an early perception of their difficulties and providing an early and easy accommodation in the shape of the sale of Reverse Councils, even though such a step has cost the Indian Exchequer Rupees twelve crores during the months of January and February alone. If the sales are continued the loss will also continue increasing, but then it will have to be borne quietly and patiently by the Indian tax-payer who will have the consolation to feel that he is doing his little bit towards helping the war profiteer to send his remittances to England.

"Daylight Loot."

Mr. Bomanji does not care about mincing words and generally calls a spade a spade. He calls the sale of Reverse Councils "daylight loot" for the Government sells them at 2s. 10d. while the banks which have bought them at this rate sell them afterwards to bona fide remitters at 2s. 7d. or even lower, thus pocketing a nice profit in the transaction. All respect is due to the genius who is inspiring the Finance Department of the Government of India, but surely even this genius has surpassed himself in finding out this swift and easy way of finding profits for exchange banks and European firms. It is with great regret that a racial element has to be incorporated in this otherwise commercial controversy, but no other recourse is left to the critics of the Government by the last week's sales. Just before that the, Delphic Oracle of Delhi had broken silence with its cryptic communique and vague expression "bona-fide remitters." The use of this vague expression had already prepared the shrewder section of the commercial public for the events which followed. It was generally feared that this expression would be utilised for placing a ban upon the tenders from Indian remitters and favouring the claims of British and foreign banks and European remitters. The result of the sale has justified the fears, and Mr. Bomonji has with his usual fearlessness attacked it, exposing the defects and the absurdities. As far as is known at present not a single Indian remitter had his tender accepted, though among Indian tenderers there were many *bonafide* remitters who had no idea of speculating on the vagaries of the exchange. Complaints are numerous and bitter and it is only the proverbial patient disposition of the Indian commercial community which keeps it from exhibiting its real feelings. If Mr. Bomanji's charge and allegation that tenders of only Europeans and foreign banks were accepted is misleading it is the duty of the Government to contradict it as otherwise the lay public is apt to be misled. Upto this time however there has been no contradiction forthcoming! Will they publish lists of applicants, and the allottees?

The Indian Budget.

The Finance Minister, though he cannot be congratulated on putting forward a Budget of a high order, has yet prepared a Budget which must be credited with being harmless. It was feared, in view of the Afghan War and the long drawn out Frontier campaign, that it would not be possible to discontinue the Excess Profits Tax as promised by the Government last year and to desist from further taxation. In fact all the guesses and conjectures which are usually rampant during the Budget period were of rather a bearish character and even two days before the declaration of the Budget there was a heavy selling on the Bombay Stock Exchange because of the fear of a heavy taxation. Government were however able to keep their word given last year and to discontinue the Excess Profits Tax. Not only this, but no new taxation was imposed, freeing thus the public mind from the incubus of a further taxation at times of such a stringency and high prices, The Excess Profits Tax did no small harm to the Indian industrial development and it would have been possibly suicidal to continue for another year. Though no substantial amount is to be devoted to the development of industries we must feel thankful that one factor which operated the most in retarding the development of industries has been removed. The change in the form of super-tax is also to be welcomed, for the Hon. Mr. Hailey is right in remarking that the super-tax in the form in which it was levied was an incentive to companies to distribute more in dividends than was justified by their real financial position, and penalise those concerns which desired to strengthen their reserves. This sort of an inducement to the companies to live from hand to mouth was not at all commendable and the Government are to be congratulated on their appreciation of the objections which were urged against the old form of the super-tax and to find a way out of the difficulties by fixing a flat rate of one anna for incomes above Rs. 50,000. Squandering away and depletion of reserve funds would mean a serious handicap to our industries in time to come. There is one objection to the new form of the super-tax in that individuals who pay super-tax in their individual capacity will also have to pay super-tax on dividends which they may be drawing from industrial and commercial joint-stock concerns, as there is no pprovision for refund.. It means that they will have to pay super-tax in a double manner. Injustice will also result to those individuals whose income does not bring them within the scope of the super-tax and yet who may be drawing dividends and be thus liable to it. There are hundreds of families whose only source of income is dividends they derive from shares of Joint-stock concerns. All such families will have to pay super-tax from their dividends as they will not be entitled to a refund. The system of refund must have been done away with as being complicated and likely to give trouble to the staff. Government will be getting Rs. 44 lakhs more through this re-arrangement of the super-tax which is the only sum levied additionally by the Government. We are saved from further taxation by the profits which Government have obtained from the Exchange. The Budget is mild and colourless, and there are no striking features in it save the heavy military expenditure which characterised the last year and is likely to do so the next year also! The Railway grant is to be increased to £18 millions for Home and Rs. 4½ crores for Indian expenditure. In view of the fact that the shortage of waggons is one of the burning questions of the day and that all the Railways are behind times by more than a decade in the matter of the supply of materials it would not do to protest against this rise. There was a great wastage of materials during war times and a drainage to Mesopotamia without any replenishing of the stocks as the United Kingdom could not naturally spare anything for the Indian Dominions. It is only therefore last year that an opportunity was afforded to the Government of India to go in the market for railway materials. Provision was made in the Budget for £17.7 millions, but owing to the failure of English supplies it was not possible to utilise this grant fully which had to be reduced to £14.5 millions which was further reduced to £10 millions by gains on exchange. This is the last Imperial Budget under the old regime. Let us see what will be the character of the budget under the new regime when Indian influence will begin to be felt.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 5th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	—	—	16,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—	—	Nil
" " to Continent	—	—	Nil
Stock at New York Mar.	—	—	24,98 Unch'g
" " May	—	—	32 60—[illegible]
" " July	—	—	30 1—2
Spot Cotton at New York	—	—	45—25
" Orleans	—	—	40.2 Unc'gd
Futures at New Orleans May.	—	—	35.74—1
" Oct.	—	—	29.94—[illegible]
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	—	—	Nill
Demand Bills	—	—	Nill
Three Months' Bills	—	—	Nill

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers	—	—	70
Do.	Do.	July Sellers	81
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Sellers	—	—	81/4
Do.	Do.	Aug.-Sept. Sellers	82

Tone:—Quieter.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£24
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	£126½
National Bank of India Ltd.	£81

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar 1st

Centre 3%	58
Spot Buyer	8½
" 3 months Bills	82 3/8
Known Lots of Silver:—Advance general Demand Steady.	
Discount, Loans at England rate 6 per cent since 6th Nov. 1919.	6
Discount Bank 6 m/m.	6 15/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/m.	6
" other Trade Bills 3 months	6 1/4
" " " "	6 4/4
Interest day to day loans	3 3/4
" 7 day Bankers loans	4 3/8

EXCHANGE.

London March 1st.

On London at Paris France	48 53

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb 27th

Funding Loan 4 %	83½
Victory Loan 4 % Ex Divd	78½
Consols 4½ %	45½
Rupee Paper 2½ %	22
Indian Stock 3½ % (Sterling Loan)	57½
Govt. Securities 5 %	99.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb 27th

WHEAT.

Barusio Manitoba No—3 Hs. Paid	61
Australian Basis—48 lbs. Paid	61
Roumanian—64 lbs. Paid	61

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex Ship Feb.-March	£56½
Rapeseed, Bombay, Cownpoie 416 lbs ex-ship Feb.-March	£52
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex ship Feb. London Plate	£56
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. dearer	£48
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Feb.-Mar. Quoted	£24
Corts Rapeseed;—Feb.-Apl. Hull Sellers Dull	£24½

METALS.

English best Selected Copper Corrugated	£126
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£124½
Copper Brazlers	£107
Yellow Metals	18½
Hard Spelter	57

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard (Up) Mar.-Apl. Sellers	2/6½
Plantation Fine Latex Crepe Mar	2/7½
Tone:—Quit after firm.	
War Loans 5 per cent	£87s/16

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Owing to the continued delay in cables there is little news from the Home Markets. Fluctuations occur, of which we have belated information, but on the whole the tone both of Liverpool and New York is steady, and if anything pointing to higher, rather than to lower, prices. Exchange is still affecting both markets. So far we have no news about the New Crop in America, except that the weather has not been favourable for agricultural purposes.

In the local market fictuations have not been large, the lowest price during the week for Broach having been Rs. 484, and the highest Rs. 499. On Friday last Broach closed at Rs. 489. On Saturday the rate varied from Rs. 484½ to Rs. 493, and on Monday from Rs. 485 to Rs. 498½. On Tuesday the lowest was Rs. 494, and the highest Rs. 499, and on Wednesday Rs. 484, and Rs. 493, the market closing at Rs. 492. Yesterday and to-day the market was closed owing to the Holi Holidays.

Taking the week all round the tone of the market has been steadier. Business has been erratic, sometimes slack, and at others brisk. Some large lines, chiefly in Broach, were done between Japanese houses and speculators. Indore and Calcutta bought, and on Wednesday evening Japanese were buying. Speculators operated both ways. The differences between Broach and Oomras and Broach and Bengals has widened a little. Exchange has kept at 2s. 6½d. to 2s. 7 1/8d. demand. Silver has fluctuated, nd the spot rate in London is 8s. 3 3/8d. according to latest advices.

For ready cotton there has been rather a better demand, running as before chiefly on high class Oomras. New Broach is still coming in slowly. Receipts have fallen off during the week, but this is probably due to scarcity of waggons temporarily. The total receipts are over 350,000 bales ahead of last year at the same time. Shipments to Europe and Japan are 800,000 bales in excess of last year. A partial strike affecting about 15 per cent. of the mills occurred during the week, but this is now practically over as only three mills are not working and these are expected to resume work after the holidays.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season:—

Growths	For week ending 3rd March 1920.	Total to date since September 1st. 1919-20.	1918-19.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandesh	8,858	231 711	112, 79
Central India	7. 63	102 012	66,061
Barsee and Nuggar	6,74	125 264	58,068
Hyderabad Gaorani	4 8 2	56 468	5 337
Berar	16 864	311 410	201 021
Central Provinces	3,363	160 989	111,130
Total Gomras	47 311	986,838	583 602
Dholleras	3.723	69,344	28,104
Broach	540	8,837	102 03
Comptas and Dharwar	1,6 8	52,481	49 616
Western-Northerns	185	43,016	33 611
Bengals N W Provinces	1 429	14 ,582	28 327
Rajputana	972	22,307	16 828
Sind-Punjab	12,857	18 ,46	228,32
Cocanada	162	2,894	3 662
Persian	183	1,054	1 883
Tinevelly & Cambodia	437	19,270	37,818
American	Nil	Nil	Nil
Egyptian	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other sorts	109	16,893	9 294
Total	59,542	1,550,7 9	1,178 586

SLAUGHTER AND EXPORT OF MILCH CATTLE.

With reference to the appeal addressed to his Excellency the Viceroy of India by the President of the Seva Samiti, Khandwa, the following reply has been received:—

"I am directed to acknowledge receipt of a copy of an appeal dated the 28th. January, 1920, addressed to his Excellency the Viceroy of India and to their Highnesses the Rulers of the Indian States regarding the slaughter and export of milch and agricultural animals and to say that it will be duly considered by the Government of India."

A correspondent from Lahore writes:—

A special deputation to collect subscriptions for the Islamia College, Lahore, leaves for Bombay on the 5th instant.

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Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powder
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.
Magenta Powder
Malachite G
Malachite Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.
Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown PD, PD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS. Conc., RFF, BFF Conc., G. G Con
Tannin Heliotrope

Sulphide Colours

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Thionone Black PL Conc., PR Conc., RN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown R. Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.
Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R. G.
Thionone Green B. 2G, 5G
Thionone Indigo B
Thionone Isabelline
Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2B Conc.
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yellow G, R

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Blue Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black S, GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra. BX F.
Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste
Monochrome Grey WH
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFN Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Prime Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta S
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Ad Yelow G
Acold Cardinal B
Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B
Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2B Conc., 4R 4R. Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, RN, S
Wool Scarlet 5B

Direct Colours

Benso Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diasamine Fast Yellow R
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH
Paramine Direct B e 2B
Paramine Direct Br wn G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G
Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 2R, 7G
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper B
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste
Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste
Hydranthrene Olive B
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown P
Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R
Union Rose BG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lump
Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps
Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

Spirit Black
Spirit Blue
Spirit Green
Spirit Orange
Spirit Red
Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown P
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B
Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G
Chrome Leather Tan 2R
Dark Acid Brown LB
Light Acid Brown R

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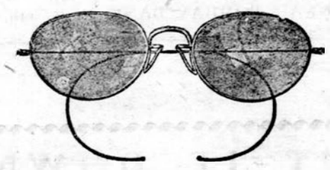

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AHMEDABAD WORKERS.

A WRONG REPORT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will publish the accompanying reply sent to the "Times of India" in reply to its correspondent's account of the recent strike in the Ahmedabad Advance Mills. The reply has not yet been published by that journal.—Yours, etc.

S. G. BANKER.

Bombay, March 3.

To The Editor, "Times of India."

Sir,—In the issue of the paper dated 18th February I find your correspondent under the heading of "Ahmedabad Notes" referring to the recent strike of the workmen of the Ahmedabad Advance Mill. As these notes are so written as to leave an erroneous impression about the matter you will permit me to lay before the public true facts as they happened.

Your correspondent is not correct when he concludes by saying that the strike came to an end on exactly the same terms as were offered to the work people on the very first day. When the men struck work they saw Ansuyaben and myself asking us to intercede on their behalf. We told them that it was not possible for us to do anything in the matter as Messrs. Tata Sons and Company the agents of the Ahmedabad Advanced Mill were following an independent course in their relations with labour and were not likely to be influenced by our representations. Two days later however Mr. Vakil, the Secretary of the Association and Mr. Shroff, the Manager of the Mill consulted Ansuyaben and myself on the situation. We explained to them our attitude in the matter and showed that at that stage it was not possible to do anything more than investigate the demands of the men and prevailing upon them to give up such of them as might appear unreasonable provided the firm was in its turn prepared to entertain demands which were reasonable. On this basis we talked to the workmen when they came the next day and on inquiry we found that they wanted (1) that their wages should be made equal to those prevailing in the neighbouring mills (2) that they should be given a bonus as the bonus of Rs. 12 given by the Mill was nothing but a compensation for the low wages which the Mill was paying to its workmen and (3) that the Mill should in general agree to abide by the resolutions of the Ahmedabad Mill-owners Association. Ultimately we prevailed upon the workmen to give up their demand No. 2 as we thought it was unreasonable for them to demand double bonus even though they were working on lower wages. On the workmen accepting our proposal we communicated the result to Mr. Vakil expressing our opinion that on the Mill accepting these demands the men would be willing to join work. This was about the 4th of February. Your correspondent is incorrect when he says that Mr. Shroff was prepared to accept these demands the next day. Had he been so willing the men would not have been put to the agony of having to continue their strike upto the 15th.

We received a reply I believe the next day from Mr. Vakil in which he explained the system adopted by the Advanced Mill in paying their wages and how that system was more beneficial than any other. Personally I am of opinion that the system of paying wages partly in kind cannot be preferred to paying them fully in money but still I placed before the men the views expressed in Mr. Vakil's letter for their consideration. These however did not prove acceptable to the men and we therefore again represented to Mr. Vakil that we can only be useful if the Mill can see its way to accept the demands 1 and 3 as formulated above. So far as I am aware the Mill did not communicate any reply to these representations.

After Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai came to Ahmedabad he took up the matter and on or about the 14th of February, the Mill saw its way to accept the terms proposed by Mr. Ambalal. They were as follow:—

(1) Wages on the scale of those paid by the neighbouring Mills (2) Four annas increment to the wages from the next pay-day, and (3) the Advance Mill to abide by the rules of the Ahmedabad Mill owners Association. These terms were in advance of these proposed by us and which remained unaccepted by the Mill and on Mr. Ambalal assuring us that the Mill had accepted them the men willingly returned to work.

From what I have stated above you will find that it is not correct to say, that there was no difference between the demands presented by us on behalf of the workmen and those which Mr. Shroff was unwilling to accept. You will also find that if the work men did not resume work on or about the 4th it was solely due to the Mill's failure to communicate to us their acceptance of these demands. You will also find that the statement made by your correspondent that the strike ended on exactly the same terms as were offered by the mills on the very first day was also incorrect.

I am very glad that the strike ended so well for the men. My only regret being, that the Mill did not see its way to meet the demands earlier and thus prevent the loss in wages suffered by the workmen, which your correspondent assesses at Rs. 10,000.—Yours, etc.,

S. G. BANKER.

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FOOD SITUATION IN CEYLON.

CRY FOR MORE RICE.

DEPUTATION TO VICEROY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 4.

A deputation consisting of Messrs. A. F. B. Smeaton, H. S. Nicholson, A. Sabapathy, A. E. Rajapakse, E. G. Adamaly, M. S. H. Abdul Alli Kamer Casim and M. C. Raju, representing all communities and interests in Ceylon presented a memorial this afternoon to His Excellency the Viceroy regarding the food situation in Ceylon. In the course of their memorial they stated:—A very serious and unprecedented situation has been created in the island as a result of the decision of the Government of India to sell rice to our Government at a price beyond the means of a vast majority of the people of Ceylon to purchase their staple article food. The sufferings of Island population are at present not realised by the outside world. Unprecedented distress in Ceylon is not due to any local conditions but solely to the altered policy of the Government of India in regard to export of rice required for consumption. Ceylon has depended from time immemorial upon India for its food supply and we have imported annually from India in normal times rice to the value of Rs. 75,000,000. The average price up to the end of 1919 of 100 baskets of rice in Rangoon was under Rs. 600, but since the beginning of this year the Government of India have decided to sell rice to our Government at an average rate of Rs. 1,000 per 100 baskets f.o.b. Rangoon. Rice imported at this rate is now being sold in Ceylon at cost price which is an increase of about sixty per cent. on the prices ruling before the new order came into force. Ceylon has a valid claim for not being treated as a foreign country or even on par with such British colonies as the Straits Settlements, Australia, East Africa, Fiji, etc., but as forming part of India itself. In Ceylon imported rice is required not only for the consumption of 800,0000 Indians, but also for the maintenance of about four million indigenous inhabitants. Prosperity of the Islands depends entirely on the great planting industries which are now losing very heavily on account of increased price of rice. Unless relief given to us by Your Excellency's Government, His Majesty's subjects in Ceylon cannot long survive the distressed condition and we, therefore, pray that Your Excellency will be pleased to accord to Ceylon, a favourable treatment as regards the price now charged and as regards quantity which is at present inadequate. We further pray that a part of our allotment of rice may be drawn from Bengal and South India.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

The Viceroy replying said:—

I think it will clear the ground if first explain the position of the Government of India in regard to rice trade. In a speech which I made at the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta on 8th January 1920, I stated the reasons for which we assumed control of sales of the Burma rice crop in the current year. A relevant extract from this speech was forwarded to the Colonial Secretary, Colombo, with our Revenue Agriculture Department letter No. 101 f. s. dated the 28th January, 1920, and I need not repeat them here. The only point which I wish to emphasise is that if control over exports which was maintained in 1919 had been removed in 1920, the price of rice both in Burma and India would have risen to a level prevailing in outside markets and the producers would have reaped large profits. But the consumers would have suffered very serious hardship. In order to keep down internal prices the Government of India found it necessary to restrict exports, but they desired as far as possible to mitigate the injury to the producer which such restrictions are bound to involve. If it had been possible to devise a method by which a full price for rice exported could be secured to the producer without unduly raising the price for internal consumption, we should have been glad to adopt it but we could not devise any direct means of effecting this object. If we merely controlled the quantities exported, profits of trade could have been diverted from primary producers and concentrated in the hands of exporters. The Government of India were thus reluctantly constrained to take a hand in the trade themselves in order to ensure an equitable distribution of the profits, but we feel ourselves to be in a position of trustees of producers, and we have agreed to make over a large share of net profits to the Government of Burma to be expended for the benefit of the cultivator. The question whether the whole profits should be allocated in this way is under consideration. Any concession granted to Ceylon would therefore be mainly at the expense of Burma.

GROUNDS FOR SPECIAL TREATMENT.

I turn now to the grounds on which you ask for special treatment. Your account of the sufferings of the population of Ceylon owing to high prices of food can arouse nothing but sympathy here, where we too suffer from the same trouble, but I must emphatically repudiate the suggestion that the Government of India are in any way responsible for the rise in price of rice in the markets outside India. If we had thrown our surplus on the market without any restrictions it would not have sufficed to bring down the general price to level of Rs. 15 a cwt. at which we have offered to supply Ceylon. When we fixed this price we were informed that the price at Saigon—the only other centre from which large supplies are available for export this year was about double the above figure and we have received offers up to Rs. 20 a cwt. from other countries on our rationed list. If we offered our rice to the highest bidder we could obtain still higher prices. Few other colonies with Indian inhabitants to which we have offered rice at Rs. 15 a cwt. have gladly accepted it. Thus, far from having raised the market rate our system of control enabled us to provide supplies to Ceylon at price considerably below that rate and you will I think readily admit that you would have to pay very much higher prices for supplies from elsewhere. We have moreover given you preferential treatment in our rationing scheme as regards quantities to be supplied. We cannot guarantee to meet your full requirements, but we have given you as large an allotment as possible in the first quarter of the year, far larger than you could have secured if you had to compete for it in the open market. I must also challenge your statement that you had no previous notice or warning, that you might have to pay a higher price this year. Last year, India required the greater part of the surplus of Burma rice and Ceylon and other colonies were allowed to take the balance at controlled rates. The figures you quote regarding your transaction with Siam illustrates the advantage that Ceylon derived from this arrangement. I understand that you purchased 30,000 tons and you appear to have obtained our rice at over Rs. 120 a ton or Rs. 6 a cwt. cheaper than the world price. Your Government had no reason to suppose that such a favourable arrangement could be continued. Your Food Controller stated in November last that he was aware that the question of control of Burma rice was then under consideration and as I have already pointed out the result of such removal would have been to raise Burma prices to world prices. Your Government should therefore have been prepared to meet a large rise in prices this year.

SEPARATE FINANCIAL UNITS.

I come now to your contention that Ceylon should be treated as forming a part of India. I fully recognise the close historical and geographical connections between the two countries to which you refer but these are not main considerations. The main point is that they are under different political administrations and are separate financial units. The inhabitants of Ceylon do not contribute to the cost of the administration in India and they cannot reasonably expect to be treated as a part of India and to obtain what would practically amount to a large subsidy from India. You state that the planting industries of Ceylon are threatened with ruin unless relief for which you ask is immediately granted by the Indian Government. This appears to me to bear out the view already expressed by the Government of India that the suplpy of rice at a concession rate would enable these industries to continue to obtain too cheap labour for growing non-staple crops and so far as the concession would reduce the labour bill of the estates, it would go to increase the dividends of the planting companies. I am still unable to see any reason why India should contribute towards these dividends. I am more moved by the appeal which you make on behalf of the general inhabitants and especially of the Indian population and my Government have given careful consideration to the question whether we can grant further concessions without injustice to the Burma producer having regard to the fact that Ceylon affords employment for the surplus population of Southern India and that many of these labourers would be forced to return to India, if they cannot obtain food in Ceylon. We have come to the conclusion that it will be legitimate to supply a limited amount of rice at a specially low rate. Your Government has estimated your requirements for a year at 36,000 tons. We are now prepared to let you have half this quantity, i.e., 18,000 tons at a flat rate of Rs. 12 a cwt. For any quantity supplied in excess of the latter figure the price already fixed, i.e., a minimum of Rs. 15 a cwt. will be charged. I hope that this concession will afford some measure of relief to the distress in Ceylon and I regret that we cannot see our way to go any further than this. I can hardly hope that this will be regarded as fully meeting your wishes. But I do trust that your visit here and the discussions you have had will have made you realise that my Government while they would gladly help Ceylon even further in her distress, find themselves compelled to endeavour to hold the balance even between your needs and the just claims of our producers. We thought that we had gone as far as we could in fixing the price as originally given. But the urgency of your need had induced me to make this concession in your favour. I hope you will appreciate our position and agree that in what we are now offering to do, we are going to the farthest possible limit.

The speech, over there was an informal discussion with the members of the deputation on the subject of high prices.

Mars. Annie Besant writes in New India that she has decided to stop her weekly "commonweal" with the issue of March 26th.

DIABETES

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Dear Sirs,

It is my great pleasure to certify that your diabetic specific is an infallible cure, it has given me immense relief after full 12 weeks' use. Certainly it has given a lie to the general opinion of the Public that the Malady is one irremediable. I strongly recommended your specific to the thousands of people who may be quietly suffering having become a prey to this fell disease.

Yours faithfully,
MADHO SINGH,
Ex-Maharaian Madho Singh of Pannah,
Fort Bellary.

NOTE:—*Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.*

JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE.

SITUATION GROWING ACUTE.

(From a Correspondent.)

JAMSHEDPUR, Mar 4.

To-day the 10th day of the strike, though some of the clerks of the establishment department have gone to work the workshops and the producing departments are not at all working. The authorities are trying to bluff the workers in submission. A band of Gurkha soldiers with their officer is going about in the different localities that they may come to work but there is no fear of molestation. As a matter of fact there never has been any such case. Rumours are spread that the water supply would be cut off if these strikers did not resume work unconditionally. In many cases the supply of coal is stopped. During these 10 days of the strike the company's loss amounts to about 50 lakhs. Yet their attitude is very unreasonable. This morning, Mr. Sawday and another European officer of the company have been trying to persuade the Chinese workmen of the Pattern Department who have made a common cause with the strikers to come and join work. All these days Europeans, Eurasians and few Bengalee gentlemen have been working at about six boilers out of 20 boilers and keeping up the fire. Now they have succeeded in inducing about a dozen Chinese to replace the European on a promise of Rs. 13 a day as wages, whereas formerly they were getting 3 to 4 Rs. a day. The struggle is getting acuter, on one side there is the unsympathetic attitude of the capitalist, on the other side there are the just demands of the workmen who have contributed their life blood to fill the pockets of their masters. None the less the strikers are firm and determined. Yesterday Pandit Bholanath Mahadeb Sukul and Padmaraj Jain came and addressed a mass meeting. They advised them to join on terms given by the General Manager previously but the strikers shouted with one voice that they would rather die than give up their legitimate demands. After addressing the meeting they went and interviewed the D. C. where it is reported that the Commissioner was also present. Of course, the D. C. told them as usual that there will be no compromise. These gentlemen met the leaders later on in the night and discussed with them till 12 a.m. But the strikers refused to join work unless and until their grievances were redressed. This morning a certain number of workers came to Mr. Haldar stating that the company men are preventing them from bringing in firewood and fuel from the jungle on the other side of the river and are snatching them away. The situation is getting serious. The company should take more reasonable attitude. No reply has yet been received by Mr. Haldar to the representation submitted by him to the General Manager on the 4th of March. Mr. B. Chakrabarty has just arrived.

JUBBULPORE GUN FACTORY.

STRIKE OF WORKMEN STILL CONTINUES.

(From a Correspondent,)

JUBBULPORE, March 5.

The Gun Carriage Factory strike from the 12th February yet continues owing to the Superintendent of the Munition Board Delhi, insisting on resumption of work before any negotiations with the workmen can be entered into. The authorities condemn the strike as illegal.

The strikers demand substantial increase from 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. besides, Grain allowance, 25 per cent. important general holidays, Sundays, Railway Pass Free, one month's leave with pay every year, better system of payment, recognition of workmen's labour union, thorough and impartial inquiry into the present inner working of the factory and pay for strike days.

RAJNANDGAON MILL STRIKE

BOTH SIDES UNYIELDING.

(From a Correspondent,)

RAJNANDGAON, Feb. 28.

The mill strike of Rajnandgaon continues. The authorities as well as the strikers are indifferent and there is no immediate prospect of any settlement. There was some police interference. Strikers' attitude is very praiseworthy and they have, to their utmost tried to avoid any disturbance. The authorities are trying the patience of the strikers and expect that within a week the strikers will submit to the sweet will of the authorities. But the things are drifting otherwise. The strikers have taken oath not to resume work till their grievances are redressed. Impartial observers of the strike believe that the attitude of the mills authorities is wrong there is a strong rumour current that the Political Agent of the Central Provinces, who is a great friend of the manager of the mills, is requested by the manager to interfere in the strike, and if this rumour is correct, the onlookers submit that the Political Agent should not interfere in the matter. The people of Nandgaon and other States know that the Political Agent is a just and shrewd gentleman and he will not be swayed away by personal friendship where the strikers' demands for increase of wages and at curtailment of working hours, etc., are just. Many strikers are determined to go out and many have gone out for other employments. Delay is sure to cause a great loss to the mills. An immediate step towards settlement and conciliation is certainly very advisable and desirable and the authorities must look to it.

HOLI AMONG WORKERS.

Yesterday there was a big demonstration workmen at Parel in connection with the present Holi festival. In the morning about 9-30 a.m., before a large gathering workers of mills and railwaywrestling feats, sword play and other gymnastic feats were performed. At the request of the workers, a meeting was organized and speeches were delivered by Messrs. Talcharkar, Keir, Kadam and Sashrabudhe in Maharathi on "Sanitation" and "Temperence." All the speakers exhorted the men to abstain from drinking not only in the Holi days, but also on other days. Thus they would be able to save a good deal of money and make their women and children happy. They were also asked to organize themselves in the form of a "Union," which would teach them to manage their things in an organised manner. At the close of the meeting, one Rhamba Khedari a Mahar replied to the speakers in suitable terms and said that the men would be willing to follow their advice. With a vote of thanks to the chair and the speakers, the meeting terminated. After the meeting, a grand procession with music, was organized and it passed through the Mahar Streets.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 5.

S S Chupra, King, Busreh, Feb. 22.
S S Turbo, Evans, Abadan, Feb. 27th
S S Ismaila, Elbo, Rangoon, Feb. 23.

DEPARTURES.

March 5.

S S Gondia, Moth, Karachi.
S S Fratelli Bandiera, Perna, Genoa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Yetorofu Maru, Arakida, Kobe, etc.
S S Hejaz, Wheeler, Macalla and Aden.
S S Coconada, Dagge, Busreh.
S S Khalifa, Bordo, Zanzibar.
S S Barala, Colbourn, Busreh.
S S Nyanza, Sogum, London.

S S Chupra:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chupra, 3362 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a cargo of cotton, grains, honeimal and 1 cabin and 1 deck passengers which port she had left on 22nd ultimo.

S S Turfo:—The steamer Turbo, 2.78 tons, Captain E. Evans, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of kerosine oil, which port she had left on 27th ultimo.

S S Ismaila:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ismaila, 3381 tons, Captain H. J. Ellis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and 3 cabin and deck passengers which port she had left on 23rd ultimo.

S S Yetorfu Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Yetorofu Maru, 3023 tons, Captain Y. Arakida will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe via Calcutta, Rangoon, Penang & Shanghai, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Hejaz—The T. M. Coy's steamer Hejaz, 2483 tons, Captain H. Wheeler, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Macalla and Aden with a general cargo and pilgrims.

S S Coronada:—The B I S N Company's steamer Coconada, 2161 tons, Captain R. G. Dagge, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Khalifa:—The B I S N Company's steamer Khalifa, 300 tons, Captain F. S. Bordo, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Zanzibar, with a general cargo.

S S Barala:—The B I S N Company steamer Barala, 1899 tons, Captain E. Colebourn will said to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh via Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Nyanza:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Nyanza, 4321 tons, Captain W. H A Sagden, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for London via Port Said and Marseilles with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

Friday 5th March 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Tessin				
M Fa	K be	10 3-20	N Y K Ka	
A Kidderlight	Madras	5 3-20	E. D. Sassoon & Co.	
C Chupra	Japan	11-3-20	M. Sa kengkai	
O e thside	Antwerp	3-3 20	T. Harrison & Co.	
O Indravati			B. N. & Co.	
D/E Carron	ed ea Ports		T M & C	
F Clan				
Macbride	M Coast		J F & Co	
G Boa s of				
Langton	H ll		Graham & Co	
L Kalyan	N F	N F	M & Co	
N Kioto	London	6-3 20	K N & Co	
M Sy ia	N F	N F	M M & Co	
Q Bushayan	N F	N F	J M & Co	

HARBOUR WALL

Bahadurl	Karachi	2 3- 0	K N & C
Juba	Bhavnagar	6 3-20	K N & Co
Mahanadi	Karachi	7-3-20	K N & Co
O arbe			A N & Co
Sabarmati			K N & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Lightning		5-3-20	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1 F/Bandiera	Genoa	3-3-20	M Italian & Co
2 Goalpora			M M & Co
4 Harpeta			M M & Co
5 Kotsu Maru	Kobe	6-3-20	N Y Kaisha
6 Siam Maru	Kobe	N F	O S K isha
7 Indo Maru	Kobe	8-3 20	O S Kaisha
8 Sumatra	Antwerp	5-3-20	M & Co
10 Castalia	Liverpool	15-3-20	W A & Co
12 Akbar			T M & Co
15 Hejaz	Red Sea Ports	4-3-20	T M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 ss Kandahar	Calcutta	15 3-20	Graham & Co
3 H T Chemnitz			D R I M
4 Quetimba			M. M. & C,
5 ss Devanna	London	2-3-20	M. Co
6 Brandenburg	Hull	3-3-20	Graham & Co
7 Gondia	Karachi	4-3-20	M M & Co
9 Barala	Busra	N F	M M & Co
9 Coconada			M M & Co
10 Delwara	Shanghai	18-3-20	M M & Co
12 Nyanza	London	6-3 20	M M & Co
13 Kumari (Hami) Paravar Violet	N F	N F	R E Cobb
13 Terobu	Durban	14-3- 0	M. M. & Co.
14 Export se	New York	N F	Graham & Co
14 City of Benares	Rangoon	10 3-20	Graham & Co
15/17 A T Varda	Southampton	9 3-20	M M & Co
17 Waroonga	Busra		M M & Co
Varela	Southampton	9 3-20	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL

Oruro	N F	N F	E Dawood & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Kowelt		4-3-20	T M & Co
Chemnitz	7542	7-3-20	M. M. & Co.

IMPORT.

March 5.

S S Querimba from Akyab, Agents Co:—148005 bags rice.

Barala from Busrah, Agents M M and Co.:—277 bag almond, 56 bags galls, 62 bags 120 bags quinine seed, 3 cases milk, 5 cases watches, 56 bags tobacco, 85 bags A. kernel, 67 cases, 37 bags, gum tragakanth, 6 bdls, 3 bales, carpet, 27 bdls sharkfin, 2 cases shell, 21 bags gum, 6 nos. empty gas cylinder, 311 bags dry dates.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 9-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 4th March 1920 was 30·127 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively or above 80 deg. F. In case of aneroid the temperature correction is needed for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-42 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0·10 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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Million Shoes M. S.	5 6	Superior Shoes H.S.	10 6
Million Boots	6 10	Canvas Shoes	4 12
Monsoon Boots	6 14	Superior Boots H. S.	12 6
Albert Slippers from Rs. 4-2 & Rs. 5		Ladies Shoes	5 10
Boys Boots	5 0	„ Boots	9 0

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	Papers.	etc. etc.,

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

The s.s. Nyanza, with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Variety Theatre: Children's Welfare Fund—Big Show of Duograph at 6130 and 9-30.

SUNDAY.

Variety Theatre: Duograph, 6 30.

MONDAY, March 8.

Opening day of the Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, Prince of Wales' Museum.
The Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, opening ceremony by His Excellency Sir G. Lloyd., Prince of Wales Museum, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY. March 9.

The Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, Prince of Wales Museum, 4-30 p.m. to 1 midnight.

WEDNESDAY, March 10.

The Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, Price of Wales Museum. 4-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

THURSDAY. March 11.

The Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, Prince of Wales Museum, 4-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

FRIDAY, March 12.

The Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, Prince of Wales Museum, 4-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

SATURDAY, March 13.

The Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, Prince of Wales Museum, 4-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

SUNDAY. March 14.

The Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, Prince of Wales Museum, 4-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

MILLS CLOSED ON ACCOUNT OF HOLI.

All this mills were closed yesterday owing to the Holi holidays, which are most observed by these mill workers. They will remain closed for three days, and will open again on Monday if every thing is all right

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Ordinary telegrams will not be accepted between Indians and Burma until further notice.

BOMBAY PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi, will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir Girgaon tomorrow at 5-30 p.m. in Guzrathi.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I P. Ry. Battn., (L.D.F.) will play at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

The Jewish History Class will meet tonight at 8 p.m. and will be conducted by Miss R. Reuben. The usual weekly meeting on Sunday will not be held.

CUTCHI JAIN SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Cutchi Visha Oswal Jain Society will be held to-morrow at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at Meishery Mansion, New Chinch Bunder Road, when Mr. M. P. Lohana will deliver a lecture in Gujrati on "Our Rights and Duties as a Citizen."

THE HINDU UNION CLUB.

A Special General Gathering of the Club open to the public, in celebration of the anniversary of the death of the late Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade will be held at the Club premises to-day, at 6 p.m. when there will be Pravachan by Vedshastra Sampanna Narhari Vishnu Godse of Bhagwat Gita Pathshala.

INDIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of this Society a formal discussion will be held on "Will the present rate of exchange contribute to the happiness and prosperity of India?" tomorrow, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road. It will be initiated by Sheth Surajmal Lallubhai Jhaveri. Mr. K. Natarajan, will preside.

"KORAN IS THE STANDING MIRACLE OF ISLAM."

Under the auspices of the Anjumane, Targibo Talime Islam, at Habib Building, Bhuleshwar Bazar, a public lecture will be delivered tomorrow on the "Koran is the Standing Miracle of Islam," by Maulana Tazle Husain Salim Varesi Sahib, at 9 p.m. (B.T.) when Maulana Mir Mahomed dYackoob Sahib, will preside.

COMMON SALT RESEARCH LEAGUE.

Dr. Sandiland, the Executive Health Officer, of the Bombay Municipality has been kind enough to lend the use of a Hall in Batliwalla Dharmasahala on the Falkland Road to the League. Ladies and gentlemen wishing to make any attempts to prevent the threatened Influnza epidemic by teaching people nose-wash and throat-gargle by salt-water are requested to meet at the Dharmashala at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), to-day, to settle the plan of work.

HOME RULE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Volunteers of the "Home Rule Volnteer Corps' will be held on Sunday, the 7th instant at 8 a.m., (S.T.), in the Office of the Home Rule League, when the following business will be transacted:—

(1) Election of a Secretary in place of Mr. S. P. Kabadi, resigned.

Any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association the "First Aid" class organised by Mr. Jamshed D. Desai, was examined by Capt. R. Patel, on the 15th January, 1920. The following is the list of successful candidates:—

Messrs P N Adarianvala F A Bhundara, E D Choksey, K S Dabash F N Engineer, R. M Kaligara, A N Lal, S C. Mistry, S Nariman, I M Solanki, A C Suntoke, A N Tana, and S B Tukina.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 5.

The rainfall, generally accompanying thunderstorms, has occurred locally in Assam. Bengal, and on south Burma coast and at few stations in Bihar and Mysore. There has also been local rain or snow in Kashmir and the Punjab hills. The chief amounts are—Mergui one inch, Dibrugarh, Cox's Bazar one and half Chittagong three quarters, Narayansing, Jessore, Mymensingh, Naya Dumka a half. Murree three quarters, Sonamarg one and half. The temperature remains high in Gangetic plain.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in western Himalayas.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENT.

EXCELSIOR.

The principal film in a pleasant programme which is being presented at the Excelsior Theatre when Jack Waller and his merry colleagues are not in possession of the house is one entitled "The Pearl of Paradise." The "pearl" is a charming lady, and the "Paradise" is an ocean isle on which she lives with her father. How she finds an enemy and subsequently a friend who develops into a husband makes up quite an exciting film story in which there is plenty of incident as well as a delightful setting. The Excelsior Cinema programme is one which can be cordially recommended. There is a laughable comedy and the usual topical "Gazette" as well.

EMPRESS.

Those who like a tale of the sea will like "The Sea Master", the thrilling film which is being shown during the coming week at the Empress. It is a tale which is reminiscent of the good old days of the Jolly Roger. We get a mutiny—we are not sure whether there are not two—and we get very many other striking incidents as well. And it is all—or nearly all—through the love of a woman. It is a film which gives a very excellent glimpse into the life of the sailor in the days when a voyage was a matter of months instead of days or at most weeks, and we get several exciting incidents, one of the most exciting when the burly skipper biffs his mate into something like a jelly-fish for daring to try to make love to his "little bit of fluff" and again when he quietens a recalcitrant crew with the aid of his leg of mutton fists.

It is a good film and with it there are being shown the usual weekly "Gazette" and a very amusing comic.

EMPIRE.

"A Dog's Life." That is the subject of the newest Chaplin which is being shown to-night at the Empire Theatre. It is described as the first of the new Chaplin million dollar comedy series, and into its production there has been great amount of the cinema artist's ability.

The scenes depicted show Charlie under circumstances that oblige him to display all of his versatility. From the moment at the opening of the story when he is aroused from profound slumber in a fence-corner by the aroma from the wares of a passing hot-dog vendor, until his final triumph over a gang of cabaret crooks in a resort to which he and the dog have wandered on the trail of a beautiful, innocent-eyed young singer, there is no occasion when the action does not make full demands upon Charlie's powers of expression.

"LOOK WHO'S HERE."

This versatile Company has been doing extraordinarily well during the past week. Mr. Jack Waller is not allowing the grass to grow under his feet. A change of programme every other night—that has been his policy, and there was another change last night. The new programme is as good as the others—in some respects better. It gives all the artists a chance to shine. It is a show when opens with a cop and gives the audience a champagne exhilarance all through. "Look Who's Here" is a company which wants a lot of beating, and if there is one thing above all others in which it shines it is concerted burlesque.

NEW VARIETY THEATRE.

To-day the Duograph will show an entirely new series of pictures at the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall which has been re-named the Variety Theatre for the Children's Welfare Week.

The Duograph projects two full-sized pictures on the screens at the same time. You have a comedy on one screen and a drama on the other both going together. It is the first time in Cinema Exhibitions that this has been done. The crowds that have already witnessed this unique entertainment have declared it a great success.

The great Drury Lane drama "The Whip" was shown together with numerous leading comics during the week. The amount of the film that is used in two hours is over 20,000. This same amount would take over four hours to show by the ordinary single cinema machine. The films are the very latest and the Theatre is the most comfortable in Bombay seating over one thousand people in comfortable arm chairs. The Duograph will be shown to-day at 6-30 and 9-30 with an entire change of programme and on Sunday at 6-30 only. The proceeds are devoted to the Children's Welfare Fund. The admission cost is Rs. 2, Re. 1, annas 8 and annas 4; soldiers and sailors half price to all parts of the house. The theatre is situated 2 minutes' walk from the principal hotels.

HELP TO SEVA SADAN.

The Secretary of the Seva Sadan gratefully acknowleuges receipt of the following donations towards the funds of the Society. Mr. H. R. Greaves (through Mrs J B Petit) Rs. 1,000; (Building Fund), Rs. 600 for the B. B. Fund, a true friend Rs. 600, in loving memory of the late Mr B. M. Malabari, Rs. 600; Mr A H Mama, Rs. 501; Mrs F B Jeejeebhoy; Rs. 109; Mr and Mrs J B Petit, Rs. 50; Trustees of the J D Charities Rs. 50; Mr W S Millard, Rs 20,. sums of and under ten Rs 172; Towards the School children Feeding Fund.—Through Mrs D N Bahadurji Rs. 1,380; Mrs D B Lam, Rs. 15; Mr D S Madan Rs. 15.

Towards Home for the Homeless:—Mr K A Sadarangani, Rs. 12-4; Mrs G P Hazare Rs. 25, in memory of Hirabai K Dadarkar, Rs. 11; Towards giving a treat to the Work Room Girls:—Miss Kapadia Rs. 20; through Miss J D Avasia, Rs. 23; "W" Rs. 15, Mrs H Kanga Rs 10, and Mr D S Madan, Rs. 10.

INDIAN STEEL WIRE PRODUCTS.

A correspondent writes:—

The Indian Steel Wire Products, Limited has been recently floated as a subsidiary to Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ld., with an authorized share capotal of Rs. 50,00,,000 divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. The issued share capital of the Company is Rs. 25,00,000 divided into 25,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. All the issued share capital of the Company has been already subscribed. The following constitute Board of Directors of the Company.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., (Chairman); The Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, M.A., LL.B.; The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.; F. R. Wadia, Esqr.; Sheth Madhavji D. Thackersey; Sheth Walchand Hirachand Messrs Lalubhai Walchand Capadia and Co., are appointed Managing Agents of the Company.

The objects of the Company are to manufacture and deal in wireforms, steel shelving and steel furniture, cans and articles of every discription made out of steel wire and steel sheets.

HOLI FESTIVAL.

SIGNIFICANCE.

CONTRIBUTED.

Holie like Divali is a great seasonal festival observed by the Hindus all over the country. It brings the glad-tidings of the incoming of the glorious spring.

On this auspicious day people paint their faces with red colour and sprinkle water on their dresses. This practice is adopted evidently through misunderstanding. What originally seems to have been sought is offering of prayers seriously and with such warmth as to redden the face with blood.

Tradition attaches historiacal association to Holi, but as I have no pretensions to antiquarian research or historiacal criticism, I say the tale as it was told to me. Legend hath it that once upon a time there ruled in Multan a Raja named Harnakash. Intoxicated by his worldly wares, he took into his head that he was all powerful, the very God. He decreed that he alone should be worshipped by his subjects and none else. Death awaited him who refused the tyrant's order.

To this monster was born a son, named Prahlad, who is worshipped by the Hindus as a great saint. Prahlad, though a mere lad, defined the will of his father by singing the praise of Rama. This was sufficiently to excite the ire of Harnakash who prosecuted his boy in various ways. The lad was tied to red hot pillars, starved of food and water, drowned into river and taken out, but all in vain. The boy would not budge a hair's breadth from his path. Undaunted and undeterred Prahlad went on with his worship of Rama.

All these cruelties having failed to convert Prahlad into his devotee Harnakash ordered him to be thrown into fire and burnt inch by inch. As the sentence could not be carried out without somebody else sitting with Prahlad and turning his body now and then, Holi, sister of Harnakash, who professed to possess supernatural powers that could save her from fire, offered to sit in fire with the boy in her lap.

Harnakash, needless to say, jumped at the offer and ordered Prahlad to be thrown into fire. Tradition hath it that miraculously it was Holi that was burnt to death and Prahlad came out unhurt. The effigy of Holi that is burnt on the last day of the festival is ascribed to this incident. The lesson of the festival is that we should devote the whole day on concentrated contemplation on our acts and determine to leave the evil path and stick to the right one.

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

MILL OWNERS' CERTIFICATE.

The following is a copy of the letter which the Secretary of the Millowners Association has addressed to the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association Ltd., in connection with the resolutions adopted by the latter body at their meeting on the 23rd February, 1920.

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 24th ultimo forwarding a copy of the Resolutions adopted by your Association at an Extraordinary General Meeting.

2. In connection therewith, I am to state that my Committee entirely disapprove of the resolutions passed in so far as they refer to the condemnation of the Cotton Contracts Board. They consider that the Cotton Contracts Board has served a useful purpose by its inception, has guarded traders against the machinations of speculators and has practically caused the extinction of the periodical crises that disfigured the Cotton trade of the past. My Committee recognise that, whilst no Board with so many conflicting interests to satisfy can ever hope to conciliate all parties, the Cotton Contracts Board has striven successfully to fulfil the functions for which it was inaugurated.

3. The Members of this Association have reason to be grateful for its fair and equitable rulings and its honest attempts to uphold traders without class or distinction. I am, therefore, to state that my Committee not only decline to be associated in any manner with your invitation to co-operate with you in your campaign against the Cotton Contracts Board but they strongly disapprove of the proposed agitation by you. They will uphold the continuance of the Cotton Contracts Board in every way as a body discharging its functions worthily and providing an effective check against reckless gambling which previously disfigured the Cotton trade of Bombay."

MOTOR DRIVERS' GRIEVANCES.

The president of the Motor Drivers' Committee has addressed to us the following for publication:

"We, all the motor drivers of Bombay, hereby request again to sanction the five conditions passed by the Drivers' Committee for which the forms have been distributed among the drivers to make over the motor-car owners for their initials but up to the time of publishing not a single form has been received by the President. Another gentlemen meeting is to be held opposite the Esplanade Police Court ground on the 7th instant and by that time all the Forms may kindly be handed over to their drivers duly initialled to avoid the strikt. Otherwise the President, Members and all the drivers are not responsible for the strike which is likely to be occured on the 8th instant. All the Forms may kindly be signed and returned to the President by their drivers on the 7th instant and also please grant leave to the drivers on that day to attend the meeting from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. (S. T.)."

ALL-INDIA KAYASTHA CONFERENCE.

The Secretary of the All-India Kayastha Confcrence writes—

"As already announced, the next session of the All-India Kayestha Conference will be held at Lucknow on the 3rd and 4th April 1920. The Refahi-am-Hall has been selected for the purpose which is situated just close to Lucknow City Station. Arrangements are in progress.

Intending delegates should communicate their names to the Secretary, at an early date.

The Committee earnestly hopes that delegates from all parts of the country will muster strong in order to make the Conference a success."

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY'S SENATE MEETING.

An adjourned Meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Monday, the 8th March, 1920, at 5-45 p.m., when consideration will be given to the following business left over out of the Agenda of the last Meeting:—

Dr. Accacio G. Viegas has given due notice of his intention to move—

That, as recommended by the Syndicate, a Committee (to be named at the Meeting) be appointed to examine the recommendations made in the Report of the Calcutta University Commission and to advise the Senate whether any action and, if so, what action should be taken in regard to any of these recommendations so far as they are applicable to the University of Bombay.

The Hon. Principal R. P. Paranjpye has given due notice of his intention to move—

That, as recommended by the Joint Examination Board and the Syndicate, the following new regulation be *added* at the end of the regulations relating to the constitution and functions of the Joint Examination Board for conducting the School Leaving Examination (pages 57-58 of the University Calendar for 1919-20) and that Government be requested to assent to this addition to the said regulations:—

"11. Every School shall pay a fee of Rupees 10 on being registered and all registered Schools shall pay the same fee in the month of July every year. Failure to pay the fee will involve the withdrawal of recognition."

Principal A. M. Masani has given due notice of his intention to move—

That, as recommended by the Joint Examination Board and the Syndicate, the following regulation be *substituted* for regulation 8 of the regulations relating to the School-Leaving Examination (page 58 of the Calendar for 1919-20) and that Government be requested to assent to this amendment of the regulations:—

"As soon as practicable after the conclusion of the Examination, the Board will publish a list of the candidates who qualify for Matriculation and Government Service with the total number of marks obtained by each candidate and the name of his School."

A Meeting of the Senate will be held in the same place, on the same date, immediately after the disposal of the business of the adjourned Meeting referred to above, when the following business will be transacted:—

Sir Temulji B. Nariman and Principal A. M. Masani have given due notice of their intention to propose and second respectively—

That Dr. N. A. F. Moos be elected the representative of the University on the Court of Visitors of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

Notices to the same effect have also been given by the Rev. Father E. Blatter and Dr. A. N. Meldrum and by the Hon. Principal R. P. Paranjpye and Professor D. D. Kapadia.

Dr. R. N. Ranina has given due notice of his intention to move—

That, as recommended by the Syndicate Dr. Taherali M. Kajiji, M.A., LL.D., Mr. M. S. Bharucha, L.C.E., and Prof. Vishvanath B. Naik, M.A., be assigned respectively to the Faculties of Law, Science and Arts.

Dr. R. N. Ranina has given due notice of his intention to move—

That, as recommended by the Syndicate, the words "Monday following the Monday fixed for the commencement of the B.A. Examination" be *substituted for* the words "fiirst Monday in March" in Regulation 39 in Medicine (page 199 of the Calendar for 1919-20).

Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, Kt., has given due notice of his intention to move—

That, as recommended by the Board of Studies in English, the Faculty of Arts and the Syndicate, the following words be *substituted* with effect from the Examination of 1922 *for* the words "questions on Language" in line 3 of the paragraph headed "Three additional papers for Honours" (page 72 of the Calendar for 1919-20):—

"questions on (a) principles of English Prosody and (b) principles of English Criticism, as in text-books to be prescribed from time to time by the Syndicate."

Principal G. C. Bhate has given due notice of his intention to move—

That, as recommended by the Board of Studies in Philosophy and the Syndicate, the accompanying revised syllabuses* of Logic and Philosophy for the Intermediate Arts, B.A. and M.A. Examinations be *substituted* with effect from the year 1921 in the case of the Intermediate and 1922 in the case of other two Examinations *for* the existing syllabuses (pages 69, 75—78 and 85, respectively, of the Calendar for 1919-20).

An Amendment to Principal Bhatt's Motion.

Prof. H. M. Bhatt has given due notice of his intention to move the following amendment:—

In the revised syllabus of Logic for the Intermediate Arts—

Insert "Immediate Inferences" between headings 5 and 6; and

Insert "Probable Reasoning" between headings 8 and 9 and re-number the headings.

Mr. Wali Mahomed Hussanally has given due notice of his intention to move—

That Regulation 33 of the B.A. Degree Regulations (page 2 of the Addenda and Corrigenda, Calendar for 1919-20) as amended by resolution 5 of the meeting held on the 29th November, 1919, and the amendment of Principal V. G. Apte carried at the same meeting, be further amended by the addition of the words "Karachi and Ahmedabad" after the word "Poona" in line 2; and the words "of such candidates who pass the written test" after the word "examinations" in the last but one line of the said Resolution.

*Forwarded with the Agenda paper, dated the 16th February, 1920.

INDIAN SUGAR COMMITTEE.

PLEA FOR A GOVT. EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 2.

The Indian Sugar Committee arrived in Madras on the afternoon on February 26th. The hearing of evidence was resumed at the Senate House on Friday the 27th, the first witness examined being Mr. D. Balakrishnamurti, Deputy Director of Agriculture, First Circle. Mr. Balakrishnamurti Garu stated that he was in charge of the three northern districts of the presidency. He had been connected from the commencement with the experiments on cane at Samalkot and had distributed various foreign canes from that station which had almost entirely replaced the local canes in the Godaveri District and had saved the cane industry in that district from extinction with which it was threatened by the outbreak of the red rot disease in 1899-1900. Practically the whole of the 10,000 acres under cane in the Godaveri District were now under exotic varieties. Of the 31,000 acres under cane in the Vizagapatama district, a half consisted of local varieties and a half of exotic varieties, whereas practically the whole of the 4,000 acres in the Ganjam district was still under indigenous varieties. The principal indigenous varieties were "Bmentha", a dwarf cane suitable for lighter soils and "Keli", a heavy cane suitable for wet soil but poor in sugar contents. Of the exotic varieties, Red Mauritius, Purple Mauritius and Barbadoes 208, Barbedoes 3412 and 6450 were now, however, coming into popular favour owing to their heavy yields and the fact that the jaggery obtained from them was of high quality. The average yield of jaggery per acre in Ganjam and Vizagapatam ranged from 4,000 to 5,000 lbs. per acre, whilst in Godaveri it exceeded 6,000 lbs. Under normal conditions the net profits per acre from cane ranged between Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 in Ganjam and Vizagapatam and Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 in Godaveri. The witness considered cane was four times as profitable as paddy. Cane cultivation in his circle was already of a very high order and he did not consider there was much scope for improvement. In this respect the ryot realized that the more he spent on manure the higher the profits he obtained. Red rot was the most serious disease on cane in the districts in his circle and. No cure for it had been found. Careful selection of sets and proper drainage were the two remedial measures suggested, but he considered these of doubtful efficacy, as he had seen good crops of cane on badly drained soils where no care had been taken to select the seed. The only remedy which appeared practicable was the cultivation of fresh varieties of cane, when the older ones were getting the disease.

NO DIFFICULTY ABOUT CATTLE POWER.

No difficulty was experienced in regard to cattle power for crushing cane and as the cane crushing season came after the general agricultural operations were over, the cattle were used profitably at a time when they should have otherwise remained idle. This was one of the obstacles in the way of introducing power driven cane crushing mills. The jaggery produced in his circle was now being purchased almost entirely by merchants from Bombay and North India. It was now selling at about Rs. 80 per candy of 504 lbs. There was great scope for improving its quality in order to enable it to be kept better in the rain season. At present it became very soft immediately after the outbreak of the monsoon unless care were taken to smoke it properly in specially constructed godowns. He considered that if power-driven factories manufacturing jaggery were properly developed that would act as a stimulus to the increase of cane cultivation. The area under cane in the districts of his circle was quite sufficient to maintain several central factories crushing 500 tons of cane a day. The ryots fully understood the fluctuations in the market for jaggery, but if the factory authorities were prepared to offer a reasonable price for the can they would be quite willing to enter into definite agreement for each year, but not for a series of years. He considered that if the ryots got one-eighth the price per maund for their cane that they would get per maund for their jaggery, they would sell their cane to factory. The grower did but realize the full profits of his cut crop, as during the growing period he had to borrow money to buy manure, bamboos, etc., at exhorbitant rates of interest, or by selling his jaggery at ridiculously low rate. The jaggery merchants were rather userers then money lenders. Cooperative societies were not able to free the ryots entirely from indebtedness, and some other solution was desirable to safeguard their interests.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM IN GANJAM.

Mr. Balkrishna Murti considered that there was plenty of suitable land for canes in the agency tracts if these could be opened up. He advocated the establishment of a Governmental farm in the Ganjam District.

Mr. N. MacMichael, fourth member of the Board of Revenue and Commissioner of Salt Abkari and Separate Revenue, stated that in his opinion the present excise regulations had not in any way affected the establishment of sugar refineries in the Madras Presidency. He did not consider any change was called for in the existing method of giving contracts for the manufacture and supply of liquor or the conditions binding such contracts. Formerly contracts had been given for three years, but owing to the great fluctuations in the price of raw materials resulting from war conditions, the period had been reduced to one year. On the general question of cultivation of cane, Mr. MacMichael considered that Coimbatore offered greater possibilities than Ganjam, as the cultivators there were more industrious than the Urya cultivators in Ganjam, and were the best cultivators he had come across in the Presidency. He agreed with the previous witness that there were possibilities in the agency tracts.

Mr. N. Houssman, Manager, Aska Sugar works and Distillery, Ganjam District, stated that the Aska Sugar works had been in existence for over three-quarters of a century. The proportion of area under cane cultivation in neighbourhood of the factory was in the present very small indeed, compared with paddy, and there seemed to be a general tendency towards decrease in the output of cane year by year. The greater capital outlay needed in the case of cane acted as an impediment to its cultivation on an extensive scale. The increased restrictions of the Forest Department regarding cultivation supply of bamboo, and wood, were also a handicap as were the want of irrigation facilities and the rise in the price of oil-cake. He thought that the Zamindars in the Ganjam District were also pushing the cultivation of paddy in preference to that of cane, as they got a money rent for cane whereas they got half the produce of the crop in the case of paddy. At the present high prices of paddy this meant that paddy was a much more profitable crop than cane from their point of view. He was not in favour of big central factories—the establishment of such a factory in the Ganjam district would mean that at least 7,500 acres of land on which to grow cane would have to be required, and he did not think that such an area was available in Ganjam. The difficulty in communication would render such a scheme unsatisfactory. He was very doubtful whether cultivators would enter into any agreement with such a factory for the supply of cane for any definite period. The Aska factory offered excellent facilities for the ryots, and it yet had not been able to bind them by any stringent agreement.

ESTABLISHMENT OF SUGAR SCHOOL.

Mr. Haussman suggested the establishment of a sugar school attached to a well-equipped experimental station. In such a school the student should be taught everything about cane and sugar from preparation of the soil to the crystallisation of sugar. Government should also establish a Central Sugar Committee consisting of cane planters, members of the Agricultural Department, and sugar traders, which should be presided over by a first-class sugar expert. New factories should not be allowed to be erected in localities where sugar factories were already in existence. This difficulty might be met by a system of licence and in issuing such a licence for the erection of a new factory, Government should consult the Central Sugar Committee. He considered the duty on imported sugar should be raised to 25 per cent., but in the case of imports from British possessions it should not be more than 15 per cent. He pleaded strongly for the establishment of a demonstration farm even on a small scale in the vicinitity of Aska, and also that the construction of the railway from Berhampore to Rusellkonda which had already been surveyed should be taken in hand without further delay. There were large areas of waste land in the Ganjam District, which could not be taken up by the ryots owing to the regulation of the Forest Department that he forest growth on such land must be paid for. This difficulty would be overcome if the Forest Department were to arrange for the removal of the forest growth departmentally.

Rao Bahadur C. Lanumantha Gowd of Hospet stated that he considered that the agricultural department should post an agriculturist to the locality to instruct the ryots to better methods of cultivation and in the making of superior jaggery there had been a Government factory at Hospet where cane had been crushed by a small power plant but this had recently been removed.

PUNJAB ENQUIRY.

NON-OFFICIAL WORK COMPLETED

REPORT AND EVIDENCE PRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 5.

The Secrtary, the Congress Punjab Enquiry Commission states:—The work of the Enquiry Commission is completed and the report and the evidence is in the press. These will be available for sale to the public by the 16th March and will be priced Rs. 8 for three volumes. The Agents for the sale of these books are, Messrs. Ganesh and Company, Booksellers for Madras Presidency and for the rest of India and elsewhere Messrs. Rama Krishna and Sons, Booksellers, Anarkali Bazaar, Lahore or c/o the Servants of Society Office at Bombay.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 4.

At a meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on Thursday Sir George Barnes will present the Select Committee's report on Import and Export of Goods Act Amendment Bill.

Mr. Crum will move to the workmen's Breach of Contract Bill an Amendment that clause three proviso (b) to new section two (1) be omitted. The Bill as amednd will then be passed.

Sir William Vincent will introduce the Lepers Act Amendment Bill and Mr. Shafi the bill to transfer the Jagannah College at Dacca to the Bengal Government.

Mr. Hailey will introduce the Gold Import Bill and also the Government Securities Bill.

The Passports Bill will then be passed on the motion of Mr. Dobbs. The Presidency Town Insolvency Act will be passed and the Income Tax Act Amendment Bill will be referred to a Select Committee. The Bill to amend the Super Tax Act will next be referred to a Select Committee as also the Imperial Bank of India Bill.

A Calcutta telegram dated March 5th gives the income estimate for the ensuing year at Rs. 839,0000 which is about 8 and a half lakh more than the revised estimate for the current year. The Budget also provides for an opening balance of 395 lakhs, making this a total of over 1,239 lakhs on the receipt side. Out of this it is proposed to spend during coming year a little over 9 crores, leaving a closing balance of over 330 lakhs.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, March 6th, 1920.

PROBLEM OF PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

The question of the decentralization of Provincial finance in India has been the subject of continued and warm discussion now for about two generations. The Government of India weighted down with the sense of their responsibility for the good administration of this large country and anxious to maintain their position of high prestige and superiority have, for years, looked down upon the Provincial Governments as subordinate authorities and mere agents who were to do the bidding of the central power. The revenues of the country were the income of the Government of India though they might be collected and spent in the Provinces. The Cenaral Government allowed the Governments of the Provinces to take and spend a portion of revenues raised in them out of taxation imposed by themselves, and though the Provincial Governments were accountable for the efficient management of the affairs of their own charges, they could not claim a voice in the policy of levying taxation and of spending the funds raised. After a good deal of discussion, Lord Mayo put into operation a restricted scheme of Provincial finance under which certain revenues were assigned to the Provinces and grants were made to them to balance necessary expenditure. These financial contracts with the Provincial Governments were modified from time to time in order to concede greater latitude to them and to stimulate them to economy and development. But they failed to satisfy the Provinces and nothing short of a complete decentralization of Provincial finance could have met their wishes and requirements. Provincial Governmnts chafed at the restraints placed upon their finances, and the people complained of the utter inadequacy of the funds made available for the administration of affairs along progressive lines, by the Supreme Government. Under these circumstances, the Central Government's tinkering with the problem in attempting to make the rovincial contracts quasi-permanent and permanent was not an effective remedy and the separation of Imperial from Provincial finance was the only direction in which reform lay. Such a demand had been put forward by the Indian National Congress and the Provincial Governments themselves strongly favoured it. But so long as the Government of India clung to their favourite theory about financial centralization and Provincial subordination, no radical change was practicable, and it was only a discussion of constitutional reforms of a far-reaching character which made Provincial autonomy an issue of outstanding importance.

Decentralization of power and the investment of the Governments of the Provinces with the largest measure of independence of the Central Government formed the key-note of the political reforms adumbrated in the Joint Report of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford who observed, with reference to the financial aspect of the problem, that if Provincial autonomy was to mean anything real, clearly the Provinces mu: not be dependent on the Indian Government for the means of Provincial development. The principle on which the authors of the Joint Report based their recommendation in this regard, was that there were to be no divided heads of revenue, that the Indian and the Provincial heads were to be retained as they then existed and that the income-tax and general stamps were to be added to the former, land revenue, irrigation, excise and judicial stamps being added to the latter. The separation being accomplished, the question remained as to how the deficit which would result from this arrangement, in the Government of India's budget, was to be met. Various devices that had been suggested were examined by the authors of the Joint Report and rejected for one reason or another; and they favoured the plan of fixed Provincial contributions to the Central Government's exchequer, based upon a percentage of the difference between the gross Provincial revenue and the gross Provincial expenditure calculated upon the budget figures for 1917-18. This scheme had its obvious defects, but Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford concluded that of all plans considered by them it was the least objectionable. In some of our Provincial Legislative Councils, the injustice involved in an arrangement under which a Province contributed to the expenditure of the Government of India on a scale too high for its own needs and too high as compared to other Provinces, was made a matter of complaint and resolutions were likewise moved in the Supreme Legislative Council pressing for more liberal treatment of certain Provinces. Madras and the United Provinces were sufferers in this respect and they asked for a larger share of the total revenue they collected, being placed at their disposal. On the calculation of the authors of the Joint Report, Madras would have to contribute Rs. 4.28 crores out of a gross Provincial revenue of Rs. 13.3 crores, the United Provinces would contribute Rs. 3.75 crores out of 11.2 crores and Bombay's contribution would be Rs. 88 lakhs only out of a revenue amounting to Rs. 10 crores. With a population more than twice as large as that of Bombay, Madras has only Rs. 8.4 crores to spend as compared with Rs. 9 crores placed at the disposal of this Presidency. These comparative figures representing the amounts of money available for expenditure and the contributions to be made to the Imperial exchequer, relating to Madras, United Provinces and Bombay, explain the feeling of soreness ventilated by the first-named two Provinces as to the inequity of the distribution of the financial burden.

The authors of the Joint Report recognised the justice and the reasonableness of the grievance of those Provinces and admitted that under their plan some Provinces would have to bear a very much heavier proportion of the cost of Indian Government than others. They stated that "Madras and the United Provinces will be paying 47.4 per cent. and 41.1 per cent. of their remaining revenues to the Government of India, while Bengal and Bombay are paying only 10.1 per cent. and 9.6 per cent respectively." Their answer to the objection raised on the ground of inequality of distribution and injustice in the contributions exacted, was that "the objection is one that applies to existing inequalities which we admit that our scheme fails for the present to remove." That the Government of India will take away from the Provinces large amounts of funds which will be badly needed for the development of the latter under the proposed financial arrangements, may be readily admitted. But the remedy to correct the inequality and remedy the injustice, is not certainly to make Bombay, for instance, pay more. It is impossible to lower Bombay's standard of expenditure at all. On the contrary, this Province will require more to expend and may claim some other and more productive source to supplement its revenue. The power of independent taxation has indeed been conferred on the Provinces and they are expected to expand their revenue by levying suitable taxes for the purpose, the fixed contribution to the Government of India being the first charge upon the Provincial revenue. It is, however, question as to what extent this power may be usefully exercised and the proposal has been made that the Provinces should be started under more favourable conditions by being allowed larger resources and by reducing their contribution to the Central Government. In his evidence before the Joint Select Committee, Sir James Meston referred to the suggestion that we might "divide off the heads of revenue which are inherently Central from the heads of revenue which are inherently Provincial and expect the Central Government to subsist on their own revenues without the annoying procedure of having to levy contributions from the Provinces;' and he proceeded to point out that it was impracticable for the reason that the Government of India could not well find other suitable sources of revenue to make up their deficit. He expressed the opinion that the scheme proposed in the Joint Report should be allowed to stand and that an impartial tribunal should be appointed to go into the question of distribution and to put the matter, as far as possible, on an equitable basis, with the concurrence of the Provinces, especially those Provinces which will have to impose fresh taxation in order to come into line with the others. This machinery has now been set in operation and it has become necessary to examine the difficult problem very carefully. We hope it were possible even at this stage to decide that the Central Government should try to become independent of Provincial contributions as the scope for Imperial taxation is very much larger than for taxation in the Provinces while the financial needs of the latter are no less urgent. At any rate, there should be no objection to the whole question being discussed from the point of view of the requirements and claims of the Provinces whose position under the Reform Act will be full of serious difficulty.

Notes of the Day.

Premonitory Shuffles.

The Coalition is powerful in its Parliamentary majority, but the country is bored with the prospect of its predominance. The return of Mr. Asquith to Parliament is critical not only on account of the commanding position of the member, but also on account of the corresponding reflection it casts on th position of the Coalition through the bye elections. If there are half-a-dozen more or electoral returns against the Coalition, Mr. Lloyd George will be constrained to seek the votes of the country, which, by the way, were given to him to win the peace and not to linger on indefinitely through the mess of compromise and failure in which now finds himself. The re-entry of Mr. Asquith is naturally the subject of lobby speculation and it is not surprising that drifting elements are centring round him as a fresh nucleus of action. Lord Robert Cecil, who is enjoying a spell of rare popularity, is expected to join hands with Mr. Asquith, while an understanding between Mr. Montagu and his old Liberal Chief is said to be established. Mr. Lloyd George, so far as Free Trade is concerned, is a man of high words and faint heart, and unflinching Liberals find themselves embarrassed in his company. The difference between Mr. Montagu and Mr. Lloyd George must be connected with Free Trade and Ireland. The Premier, who is running with the Liberal hounds and hunting with the Tory hare, has adopted an impossible position with respect to both issues. A staunch Liberal like Mr. Montagu must be finding the exertion too hard for endurance. Mr. Montagu, as a supporter of Mr. Asquith, will be equal to occupying any office; it might be that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer or any of the Secretaryships in his choice. Any way the prolonged continuance of Liberals or Labourites in support of Mr. Lloyd George must be put off as an unlikely possibility.

The Industrial Boom.

The great wave of industrial enterprise, which began to make itself evident for the first time after the war, about April of last year, does not appear to have quite subsided yet. New companies are still being floated, though not on the same huge scale as at the height of the boom. The Director of the Statistical Department has just published the return of joint-stock companies floated in January, 1920, showing that at present not merely are the four or five large cities of India participating in the movement, but that many mofussil towns also have begun to feel the new impetus and are busy forming companies on their own account on limited scales. Another feature is that a large number of smaller companies are coming into existence instead of a few very big ones, as in the first few months of the boom. In January, 87 companies with an aggregate authorised capital of nearly 23 crores came into existence, as compared with 50 with an aggregate capital of 50 crores in July, 1919. An idea of the enormous capital, which has been attracted by the post-war industrial boom, can be gathered from the fact that as many as 721 companies, with an aggregate authorised capital of over 224 crores, were launched into existence during the ten months April 1919 to January 1920, as compared with 219 companies with a total capital of 10 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year. Whether all this is a sign of healthy development, remains to be seen.

High Rents in Calcutta.

The report of the Committee apointed by the Government of Bengal to consider the problem of high rents and rise in land values and to suggest remedies for the prevailing scarcity of housing accommodation in Calcutta was recently published. It occupies nine columns in small type of the "Statesman," but in spite of its pendero s length and strings of fine phrases, it contains little that holds out hopes of immediate relief to the hundreds of thousands of small tenants in the grip of the profiteering landlords. Indeed, the whole report could have been dismissed as farcical, were not the situation so serious. The Committee agrees that there has been a "remarkable" rise in rents and land values and that the scarcity of housing accommodation is real and is causing great hardship to the poor. But it is all a question of supply and demand, observe the wise men of the Committee, and has to be put up with. The Committee suggests some "permanent remedies" of its own, but is not in sympathy with any "half-measures" like the Rent Acts passed in England, Bombay and Rangoon. The "permanent remedies" suggested by the Committee are, briefly put, (1) the development of the suburbs. (2) the acquisition of land for building purposes, and (3) the improvement of internal and external communications. These are all fine remedies no doubt but unless some such superhuman agency as the spirit in the service of Alladin of the wonderful Lamp comes to the rescue of the Calcutta Corporation and other authorities concerned, in materialising at once the dreams of the Committee, we are afraid residents of Calcutta will have to wait for a decade or more at least before they are able to escape from the clutches of the land and rent profiteers. Indeed, the Committee itself says, "the necessity of suburban development has been urged by every competent authority for the last generation." What guarantee is there that Calcuttaites shall not have to wait for yet another generation before the Committee's recommendations are carried into effect?

No Remedy.

The only palliative for the present situation which the Committee is prepared to recommend is the creation, by legislation, of an authority to whom all parties under notice to quit and admitting their liability to ejectment could apply for an extension of the date by which they will have to vacate, or an extension of the period of notice to quit. The authority is to be given power to grant an extension up to one year subject to the following right of appeal. No appeal will lie against the decision of the authority unless the time granted be over six months, when the landlord will have the right of appeal to the courts. It is unnecessary to point out that the relief to be afforded by a piece of legislation of this type would be more imaginary than real. Not a word is said about the limit of exaction by the landlord. If it is permissible for landlords to raise the rents to the highest limits, where is the tenant to go who has been successfully evicted by the landlord, may be after six months' or a year's extension given by the "authority" named above? He will find the whole world of flats forbidden ground. With no check on the raising of rents, the "remedy" suggested by the Committee would prove truly farcical. It is apparent that the Committee has egregiously failed in appreciating the true needs of the situation. The Committee, no doubt, has made some valuable suggestions for the future, but it has sadly ignored the present.

Passive Resistance.

Meanwhile, it is not surprising that the tenants world of Calcutta is up in arms against the local authorities for their eggregious failure to protect them from the clutches of the profiteering landlords. The local press is flooded with letters of protest against the invertebrate report of the Committee and heroic measures are being advocated, such as passive resistance against landlords, a public demonstration and so on, to convince the Corporation and the Government of the urgency of the need of relief. The Hon. Mr. Phelps, who was a member of the Land Values Committee and who strongly dissented from the Committee's report, in a lecture at the Y. M. C. A., declared the other day that rents in Calcutta had become almost prohibitive and "thoughtful people are beginning to talk of the danger of Bolshevism, that desperate action of poor people driven to the verge of ruin by the thoughtlessness and greed of capital." One of the European members of the audience, advocated passive resistance and suggested that tenants should sit tight and not pay the exorbitant rents demanded by the landlords. According to the "Englishman" rents in Calcutta have gone up sevenfold and eightfold. We in Bombay can quite believe in these reports, because we see instances in our city where, while an old shop coming under the provisions of the Rent Act fetches only Rs. 25 as rent, an adjoining newly built shop of the same dimensions is leased for Rs. 125 or more. But for the Rent Act, we should be in the same plight as Calcuta. The obtuseness of the Land Values Committee in not appreciating the benefits of the Bombay Rent Act, is very regrettable.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd received the Thakor Saheb of Paltana on Thursday morning.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd received H. H. the Begum of Bhopal on Thursday morning.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd attended the Children's Ballet at the Empire Theatre on Thursday evening.

His Excellency Sir G. Lloyd presided at the Annual Prize Distribution of the David Sassoon Industrial Reformatory Institution at Matunga on Friday afternoon.

Her Excelency Lady Lloyd visited the St. Joseph's Convent Bandra on Friday afternoon.

His Excellency the Governor-General of Portuguese India accompanied by Senhor Maravilhas and Lieut. Amiliar Coelho, A.D.C, Commander Hilton Young M.P., Mr. Charles Roberts M.P., Miss R. W. Roberts, Miss C. Roberts and Miss A. E. Brooke have arrived at Government House.

Mr. S. R. Bomanji is proceeding to Delhi this afternoon in connection with the Imperial Bank negotiations.

We regret to learn that Sir Chimanlal Setalvad was taken ill at Agra and is now in a nursing home.

"PRESS ACT MUST GO"!

MR. HORNIMANS' DEPORTATION.

WITHDRAWAL OF ORDER URGED.

TOTAL AMNESTY TO PRESS ASKED FOR.

BOMBAY CITIZENS' DEMAND.

Under the auspices of the Press Association of India a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on Friday evening at the Excelsior Theatre to urge Government immediately to represent the Press Act of 1910, to extend amnesty to all presses and newspapers and to remove restrictions against Mr. B. G. Horniman to his coming to India. Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar presided. There was very large audience and among those present were: Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. K. Natarajan Mr. M. R. Jayaker, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji, Mr. G. K. Deodhar Mr. Hassanally Abdullaly, the Hon. Mr. G K. Parakh, Mr. B. N. Motiwalla, Mr. D G. Dalvi, Pandit Neki Ram Sharma, Mr. S. G Banker, the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Mr. H. D. Nanavetty, Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavati, Mr. D. B. Shukla, Mr. Burjorji F. Bharucha, Mr. Babubhai Desai, Dr. M. B. Velkar, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. C. S. Deoir Mr. M. C. Mody, Mr. Joshi, Mr. Mojawalla Mr. Ahmed Haji Siddick Khatri, Mr. Mavji Govindji, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. R. G Munsiff, Mr. N. R. Bhattacharji, Mr. Usman Sobhani, Mr. Gulabchand Devchand, and others.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, proposing the election of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar to the chair, said the question of the repeal of the Press Act was one of constitutional law, and in view of that, they could not have found a better man in Bombay than Sir Narayan as their Chairman that afternoon. Sir Narayan was so well known to them that it was not necessary to say many words to commend the proposition to their acceptance. (Applause.)

Mr. B. N. Motiwala, seconding the resolution, said they could not have found a worthier person to preside there when they were waging a crusade against the Press Act.

The resolution was carried.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar said:—

I am glad to associate myself with this movement for the repeal of the Press Act. I have been ever since I began public life a supporter of the liberty of the press. Having been myself at one time a journalist for twelve years I have realised the grave responsibilities of the Press and the power it has to make or mar its country. I have felt how precious on the whole is the liberty of the Press, I will, however, not dilate here on the value of the liberty of the Press. That is unnecessary because the Government by removing the restrictions imposed on certain newspapers under the Indian Press Act has shown that it too values that liberty. So long, however, as the Act remains,—and the suggestions of Sir Sivaswami Iyer for mere modifications in the Act will make no difference—liberty of the Press in India must remain adulterated; and we all know adulterated articles and policy are not pure. My opinion that the Press Act should be repealed is not of to-day. It was strongly pressed in a memorial to Government addressed by the Bombay Presidency Association five years ago.

"Veiled Sedition."

Briefly, what have been the main arguments advanced in support of the Act? First, it has been said that the ordinary law has been unable to get at "Veiled Sedition." What, I ask, is veiled sedition? In plain language it must mean sedition which works and spreads in secret, which is not open and therefore cannot be got at by ordinary means. It operates underground hidden. But a newspaper's writing is open; it works in broad day light. So if it is seditious, it cannot be said of it that the sedition is veiled. If by veiled sedition is meant covered attacks upon Government, intended to overthrow it, I humbly affirm, having had Judicial experience, that the ordinary law is sufficient to provide against veiled sedition. In a recent decision a well-known English Judge sitting on the Judicial Committee of the House of Lords to decide a case said in his considered judgment that words which are dangerous to society or social stability change their meaning according as society changes with its views and ideals. They have no fixed import applicable to all times. Sedition is one of those words, and the definition of it in the Penal Code is so elastic as to apply to any seditious writing veiled or not. The real root of the matter is this term "veiled sedition" used in support of the Press Act is a cover for the distrust of our Courts by the Executive. But, it is said, the Courts have power under the Act to decide whether a newspaper writing is seditious or not. Yes, they have the power; but, there again, it is an adulterated power, not the full Judicial enquiry of the ordinary law. That full judicial enquiry, it has been urged in defence of the Act, won't do in the case of newspapers because a long trial in Court with the Articles read, commented on and exposed to public gaze by publication of the Court's proceedings in newspapers serves only to spread the seditious writing more widely than when it had appeared in the paper arraigned, and to make a martyr of the charged editor. But that evil remains all the same in the case of the Press Act. The proceedings in Court, where they are taken against the paper brought under the Act, are exposed to public gaze all the more, and when the Court holds it guilty, it and the editor become martyrs greater martyrs too than if they had been found guilty by the process of the ordinary law, because the more summary character of the proceedings of the Press Act strikes the ordinary layman as denial of full justice and as oppression. The Act has been in operation now for several years. We have had sufficient experience of that operation. Does the experience justify the continuance of the Act on the Statute Book? The test is—Has its application these nine years allayed unrest? It has not. Its supporters would perhaps say: "Things might have been worse, but for the Press Act." That is at best speculation. It is not because the bedrock of fact stands that the unrest has been there all the same. would say, it has been greater than it was before the Act. At any rate, it has not been sibly diminished. Then what is the justification for the Act except the making of the Executive party at least Judges in their own cause? That is the sting of this law and this sting must go, if liberty of the Press is to be real.

Repeal the Act.

It has been declared by His Majesty that we are entering on a New Era of reform in India. That New Era has been initiated by amnesty to a large number of political prisoners and by removal of restrictions imposed on a large number of newspapers under the Press Act. We ask that this circle of confidence for the New Era may be completed by the repeal of the Act itself and the right hand of fellowship extended cordially by Government to the newspaper press, whose function it is in modern times to discharge the duty of the prophets in old times. I would also most earnestly appeal to the Press to rise to the occasion of the New Era, to the height of His Majesty's recent Proclamation and serve the country and the Empire with a faithful sense of duty and dignity in upholding the cause of the people and of progressive government, in exposing fearlessly and truthfully all wrong and injustice and in purifying the private and public life of the country all round. It is of no use for a newspaper to claim liberty of the press in the name of liberty and criticise and condemn autocracy as it should and at the same time impose its own autocracy and slavery on the people by creating its own reign of newspaper terror. and autocracy vilifying all who differ from it and who do not sing to its tune, or pander to its tastes. Liberty in such a case is worse than slavery. Liberty of the Press is a means, not an end. It is a means to a larger liberty. When the liberty of the Press becomes liberty for the newspaper, none for others it imposes its own slavery on others and endangers the larger liberty and taints and corrupts true national life. We are now at a momentous step of India's growth when we all, Government, the Press and the people, are being tested and tried by Providence. Let all three strive for real liberty. One way to that is the repeal of the Press Act by Government and fearless, high-minded and impartial discharge of its duty by the Press.

Mr. M. C. Mody, Secretary, Press Association of India, then read out messages of sympathy with the objects of the meeting received from editors and other public men including Mr. Lajpat Rai and Mr. M. A. Jinnah. The latter, in his message, expressed his perfect sympathy with the objects of the meeting, adding that the resolutions with regard to the repeal of the Press Act and Mr. Horniman required immediate attention of Government, and trusted that before long Mr. Horniman would be allowed to return to India. Mr. C. Vijayarahawachariar of Salem in his message offered his cordial greetings on the Press Day celebration, declaring that the Association was sacred to Nationalists, Moderates and Government alike. Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyenger, editor of the "Hindu," in his message, cordially supported the objects of the meeting and declared that the Press Act was a standing menace to the freedom of opinion and writing, adding that no possible amendment would improve it and safeguard the liberty of the Press, and that influential agitation for its repeal was essential. The Hon. Mr. Shrinivasa Sastri also sent a message, expressing full sympathy with the objects of the meeting.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi moved the following resolution:—

"That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Press Association of India prays Government for the repeal of the Indian Press Act on the grounds first, that the principle and policy of the Act are not only contrary to the spirit and tradition of the British but, as experience has proved, increase prejudice against Government, making the remedy worse than the disease; secondly, that the repeal of the Act will further the ends and be in fulfilment of the policy of trust and co-operation inaugurated by His Majesty's gracious Proclamation of December 1919; and, lastly, that the repeal will complete in a marked manner the liberal policy already adopted by Government by the removal of restrictions imposed on certain newspapers under the Act.

"This public meeting also appeals to the sense of national duty of Indian Journalists to rise to the occasion of the new era and realise fully that that era will throw on it greater responsibility than heretofore in inspiring all classes of people in India with a spirit of mutual co-operation, harmony, and ordered progress while fearlessly and with dignity upholding the peoples' cause and representing their wrongs and advancing the cause of constitutional freedom and Indian Nationality."

Mr. Gandhi, moving the resolution, said he was sure they were all sorry that at a meeting where they were asking Government to repeal the Press Act, Mr. Horniman was not among them. It was needless for him to tell them—for they all knew it—how fearless an editor Mr. Horniman was, with what ability he performed his journalistic duties, and what public spirit he had infused into the life of this country. And it was therefore only natural that they wished that at a meeting of this character where they asked for a repeal of the Press Act, the one man, who had done more than anybody else in that direction should have been present there, and it was humiliating both for the people and Government that Mr. Horniman was not there that afternoon among them. They felt so much on this question that even if Government offered to repeal the Act on condition that the public did not press for Mr. Horniman's return, he (the speaker) was sure the public would not have the repeal on that condition. He (the speaker) could not say that he agreed with all that Mr. Horniman said or wrote. He thought on occasions that the language used by Mr. Horniman was more suited to a Western than an Eastern country, and sometimes we did not like what Mr. Horniman wrote. But the question was one of the liberty of the Press and the liberty of public speech and it was therefore that they asked that the restrictions imposed on Mr. Horniman's movements should be removed.

Proceeding, Mr. Gandhi, referring to the Press Act, said he agreed with Sir Narayan that a mere modification of the Act would not suffice and that the Act should be repealed in its entirety. To him the policy of Government in this matter appeared to be like that of the ostrich, which, at sight of danger, buried its head into the sand as a sort of make-believe that there was no danger. Government had by enacting the Press Act adopted a similar attitude to that of the ostrich. They appeared to have enacted the Press Act under a belief that there would be no danger if the Press which pointed out that danger was muzzled. He wondered how Government could get acquainted with the thoughts of the public if there were no newspapers to give expression to them. In the absence of a free Press, Government had now to rely on the information supplied by the C.I.D. The people therefore told Government that if they wanted to lessen this great burden on the C. I. D., if they wished to have a free Press, and if they asked for public co-operation, then they should not muzzle the Press which was the barometer of public feelings. Government attitude in this matter appeared to him to be also like that of a meteorologist who would first break his barometer and then attempt to find out the climatic conditions. The Press Act must, therefore, go. In this connection it was the duty not only of those engaged in journalistic work but also of the general public to take up the cause of the freedom of the Press with zeal and earnestness, and strive in the direction of a repeal of the Act which muzzled the Press. The ordinary provisions of the Penal Code should suffice to meet the situation and he did not think there was any necessity at all for the existence of the Press Act. At the same time he must tell his countrymen that just as it was the duty of Government to see that nothing was done to restrict the freedom of the Press so also Editors and others connected with journalism had their own responsibilities. He himself was Editor of one of the youngest journals in India. He knew what the troubles and worries of an Editor were. If he narrated them all they would constitute an epic of the length of the Mahabharat. Sometimes his correspondents praised him, at others they showered abuses on him. Sometimes they wrote defending the actions of officials, at others they severely criticized them. But it formed no part of his duty as Editor of the journal to publish all that his correspondents wrote to him. He thought it his duty, as it was undoubtedly that of all editors, to separate the chaff from the wheat and publish only that much which was good in the interests of the public. If he published all the chaff that was sent down to him he would be wanting in his duty to the public. He agreed with all that Sir Narayan had said about the responsibilities of journalists. They should not put in one adjective which was not to the public good. This would be one of the best ways of getting the Press Act repealed. (Applause).

MR. M. R. JAYAKAR.

Mr. M. R. Jayaker, seconding the resolution, said they had gathered together to celebrate what had become an annual institution in this Presidency and elsewhere, but this occasion was fraught with greater significance by reason of the fact that they believed, and rightly believed, they were on the eve of a New Era, whatever that word might mean. (Laughter.) In other words they conscientiously believed that in the days to come there would be no occasion for the application of those measures of distrust, embitterment, opposition and hostility, which were the basic principles of the Press Act. They believed that whatever the justification there could have been in the year 1910 about it, there would be no justification for the application of those principles, because they believed that in the future Government it would be impossible, and the Government would be carried on on the principles of mutual trust and co-operation. That the Press Act had been an enormous failure, the Government and everybody would admit. What it had done for the country it was patent to them all. How its weapons had been utilised in the past had been told by the Chairman in his powerful language—that it was an official quarrel between the Executive and the Judiciary. It had three weapons which he might mention for their edification. The first of them was the order of preliminary deposit of security, when that was forfeited there was the second security of rupees ten thousand, and that was also liable to be forfeited. But this time the press and the newspaper were liable to be forfeited along with the security. All those very important questions were manifestly and pre-eminently fit to be tried in the calm impartial and judicial atmosphere of a judge's court, and not by a partial bureaucracy, who, as Sir Narayan had said, were themselves the accused, in the heated atmosphere of the Secretariat when the minds were inflamed, and they were going to act upon the secret reports of the police. That was the secret of the statute, and it was said by the framers of the Act, and by their official apologists, that there was a safeguard in the Act of appealing to the High Court. But that safeguard, as pointed out by that eminent judge, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, was absolutely futile. It was held that the High Court had no power to find either the legality or the illegality of the order of forfeiture; the only power it had was to find out whether the words used came within the sweeping terms of the Statute. That was an altogether hopeless task. They would agree with Sir Lawrence Jenkins when he said that there was no publication possible on this earth which could not be dragged under the Statute Milton's writings, and Dean Swift's writings on Irish questions, the noblest pieces of literature, could be dragged under the provisions of the Act. And how was that section worded—he was quoting from memory: "Whenever any printing press is used for the purpose of printing, etc., containing any words, signs, visible representations which are likely or have a tendency to cause an offence, by implication, suggestion, allusion, metaphor, inference or otherwise, directly or indirectly." (Loud laughter.) He had very nearly quoted almost the exact words of the Act—the poisonous words of the Statute. The Press was entirely at the beck and call of the Executive of the Government as a judge had said. He had had occasion to find out how under the regime of Sir Michael O'Dwyer the Press was made to grovel on the ground in the position of helot, and how the circulation of news could be stopped with a stroke of pen by the Executive of Government,—that would be apparent to the people would go into the history of the misery of the Punjab. Having regard to the experience of the past there was no scope in the future for the retention of this Statute, for the administration of the future must go on principles which were absolutely different from those in the past and if the King's message was to be interpreted in the real spirit by the bureaucracy, and if the people were to be allowed to act in friendly co-operation, the first thing to be done was that this Damocles' sword should be removed, so that the bureaucracy and the people might work together on the platform in healthy rivalry. (Cheers.)

MR. DEOLE.

Mr. C. S. Deole, supporting the resolution, said his claim to speak on that resolution was that he had been a journalist himself and had, as such, appeared before Magistrates more than a dozen times. He knew the difficulties under which men engaged in Press business had to labour. Every time that one wanted to start a press or a newspaper one had to go to a magistrate and the normal rule was that one had to deposit security before one was allowed to make a declaration. The magistrate might dispense with security, but then he had to mention specific reasons for doing that. As an illustration of the rigour with which the Press Act was administered, he narrated an instance in which he was fined Rs. 5. The Act must go.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

AMNESTY TO PRESS.

MR. DEODHAR.

Mr. G. K. Deodhar moved:—

"That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Press Association of India, conveys its thanks to the Government of Bombay for their action in cancelling the securities deposited under the Press Act in the case of the majority of the Presses and Newspapers which had been ordered to do so, and requests that similar action may be taken in the few remaining cases of the kind, so that the new order of things may begin in an atmosphere free from grievance and irritation on the part of the public press."

In moving the resolution, Mr. Deodhar remarked that the securing of an atmosphere of mutual sympathy and trust required the freedom of the Indian Press which educated the public opinion. He thanked the Government that they appreciated it and in order to carry out the wishes of His Majesty the King-Emperor they had released a number of presses and newspapers from the grasp of the Act. But there remained some more presses and newspapers to whom the same treatment was not accorded by the Government. He said unless and until the policy of mutual forgetfulness and forgiveness was created by removing any sort of hardship imposed it would be impossible for the presses and newspapers to co-operate with the officials, as desired by the King-Emperor.

MR. HASSANALLY.

Mr. Hassanally Abdulally, seconding the resolution, said he owned one of the biggest presses in Bombay. He had experience of Press line and he cordially supported the resolution. But there was just one thing which he did not quite understand. They had been holding meetings for the last few months to get the Press Act repealed, but he wondered what they were doing all the time before that. Why did they hold no meetings to protest against the enactment of the measure when the Bill was before the Legislative Council? Had they gone to sleep on that occasion? And even after the Act was passed, they did nothing for some time to get it repealed. It was only lately that they had been moving in the matter. There were three thousand presses in India, and he suggested the formation of an Advisory Board of the Press Association of India to give advice to these presses when required, and to urge Government to repeal the Act. Hitherto they had done nothing beyond cheering and clapping hands and had never put their hands into their pockets to help the Association. He appealed to commercial men and traders to come to their help. He agreed with Mr. Gandhi that it was the duty of Editors to separate the chaff from the wheat. Because if they served out the chaff in addition to the wheat, it would give public stomach-ache, as they could not digest all of it!

MR. MAVJI GOVINDJI.

Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth, who supported the resolution, said the resolution was a resolution of thanks to the Government for having cancelled the securities imposed upon some of the presses and newspapers. He was informed about 34 newspapers were released from the ban of the Act, but there remained about half a dozen more papers still under the tender mercy of the Act, and the "Bombay Chronicle", he was told, was one of those unfortunate six. In the New Era that was coming, they all wanted to co-operate and to be co-sharers of the good that was to come with the Era and it was, therefore, essential that any trace of bitterness among the officials and the people, the Executive and the newspapers which ventilated the opinion of the people, should go. The speaker, however, hoped that the restrictions on the remaining presses and newspapers would soon be removed on the earnest appeal of the people and the powerful and united voice of Sir Narayan and Mahatma Gandhi, with the beginning of the New Era. He, therefore, asked the audience to thank the Government in anticipation. He said their thanks would have been without the least stain if the "Bombay Chronicle" and some other Gujerati papers were freed that day along with those 34, released. He assured the audience that those presses which were still under securities, would make better champions in the cause of the National work and co-operation with the officials, if the securities were removed.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

MR. HORNIMAN'S CASE.

MR. NATARAJAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. K. Natarajan then moved the following resolution:—

"That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Press Association of India requests the Government of Bombay to remove the restriction in the way of Mr. B. G. Horniman, President of the Press Association of India and Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" returning to India, as a measure of justice in consonance with the terms of the Royal Proclamation."

He said the chairman and the other speakers had described the great powers which the Press Act had. The enormous powers which enabled the executive without trial by judge or jury practically to control the Press in this country. But in that particular event the omnipotent Press Act was not found sufficient. Under that Act they levied a security of Rs. 10,000 from "The Chronicle" press and they had had to resort to the Defence of India Act. That Act was called into requisition and under it a pre-censorship was imposed on "The Chronicle." That meant, as they knew, that every word printed in the paper should be passed by the censor before it was printed. In addition to that, Mr. Horniman whom they all well knew, was sent out of this country altogether. The resolution he had moved did not bear on the working of the Press Act, but it really came within the Press Act because the Government had resorted to the Defence of India Act, as they felt that even the Press Act was not sufficient to meet the enormities of "The Chronicle." They all knew what those accusations were and how they had been answered by the Directors of "The Chronicle." All that was past history. What really mattered now was that in answer to a question in Parliament, the Secretary of State told the House of Commons that the return of Mr. B. G. Horniman was dependent entirely on the discretion of the Government of Bombay. It meant that it was not the Defence of India Act or the Press that stood in his way, but that he could not get a passport. Another executive device had been resorted to, mainly, the granting of the passport and he was unable to get a passage and could not come to Bombay. That Mr. Horniman was not in Bombay they all knew: every morning of every day they realised it. He shrewdly suspected that the Government had been also realising that Mr. Horniman was not there to enliven some matters which badly required enlivening. (Cheers). He said that the resolution did not only fit in with their views, who wanted Mr. Horniman badly, but also of the people in authority who really wanted Mr. Horniman to strengthen them in the efforts to improve some conditions which required to be improved in Bombay very badly. As a measure of justice the restrictions must be removed. They also pleaded that under the terms of the Royal Proclamation under which 35 presses had been relieved of the security, "the Chronicle" also might be included. If "The Bombay Chronicle" security was not removed it would be a matter of great public grievance. He did not see any meaning in the Government continuing to hold "The Chronicle" to the security in the present circumstances, and he was not inclined to take the information that "The Chronicle" was not included as absolutely correct. They also asked that Mr. Horniman should be allowed to come back to this country. He had been told that he had many activities besides those of an Editor. But the meeting was called with a view to urging the repeal of the Press Act and, as President of the Press Association of India, the meeting requested that further restraints against Mr. Horniman's coming to India might be removed. (Loud cheers).

MR. FAIZ TYABJI.

Mr. Faiz Tyabji, seconding the resolution, said not very long ago they had once met there to protest against the deportation of Mr. Horniman without any trial or assigning any valid cause. Of course, at that time the country was passing through not a good atmosphere, but as that atmosphere had cleared now their protest should be stronger than it had been before. They all realised how much their national and public movements had suffered in Mr. Horniman's forced absence.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The President then moved:—

"That copies of Resolutions No. 1 and 2 be forwarded to the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for India and H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General-in-Council; and Resolutions No. 3 to Sir George Lloyd, the Governor of Bombay."

The motion was carried unanimously.

THANKS TO THE CHAIR.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chair, said they all would agree with him to say that they were very much indebted to Sir Narayan Chandavarkar for his coming and presiding over that evening's deliberations. But, he said it was also his duty to say that the worthy president had quite forgotten to make any mention of the services of Mr. B. G. Horniman and how much they wanted him in their midst. The speaker was, however, sure that they would not misunderstand the president for that omission which was not done intentionally by him but was a mere slip.

Prof. Paranjpye, in seconding the proposal, agreed with Mr. Munshi in his remarks about the President's speech omitting all reference to Mr. Horniman. He then paid a tribute to Mr. Horniman in glowing terms.

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

The President before dissolving the meeting explained that his not referring to Mr. Horniman was quite unintentional. It was not for any particular person alone that he was to speak, in that meeting. Anybody who had been deprived of liberty must be set free in accordance with the Royal Proclamation, and they all hoped that in the case of Mr. Horniman, the Clemency would be exercised the earliest.

CABLES IN BRIEF.

WASHINGTON.—The Polish Legation announces the conclusion of the negotiations for the flotation of a loan of 50,000,000 dollars here.

BUDAPEST. The National Assembly has elected admiral Horthy as Hungarian Regent.

The death of the novelist Charles Garvice is announced.

The 85th birth-day anniversary of Sri Ramkrishna Paramhansa was celebrated on Sunday last, the 29th February 1920, at Nagpur, in the Sungam Temple at Nagpur. During the greater portion of the day there was feeding of the poor who numbered something like 1000 in all.

SAVE THE CHILDREN!

. C . WEEK FOR CHILDREN'S WELFARE.

HELP GIVEN AND HELP NEEDED.

Space cannot be spared for many words, and in the service of so urgent and so fine a cause as Children's Welfare many words should not be needed. But help is needed, and the support of every man and woman of good will in all Bombay, is wanted during the ensuing week to launch Bombay's Children's Welfare movement on a scale befitting the dignity and importance—and the crying needs—of this great City and Presidency.

Save the Babies and Serve the Race.

The great Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete at the Prince of Wales Museum, under the patronage of her Excellency, the Hon. Lady Lloyd, will be opened at 4-30 p.m. on Monday, March 8th, by his Excellency, the Governor, and will be open daily from 4-30 p.m. till midnight, throughout the week.

The famous Children's Welfare Pearl Necklace will be on view in the Entrance Hall of the Exhibition, where tickets in the Pearl Necklace Lottery can be bought at Rs. 10 each. There will be at least 15 prizes, the first worth about Rs. 85,000, the second about half that amount, the third about half the second, and so on. Everyone wants tickets, so early application (at the Exhibition, or at one of the Banks or Clubs) is most desirable.

Carnival week in Bombay.

The Exhibition and Fete will be one of the most remarkable ever seen in India There will be matter of amusement, instruction, entertainment, value, enjoyment and interest here, for all classes, all ages, every taste. Every woman must see the sections for women only. Nobody should miss seeing the Exhibition and Fete, Bombay's great centre of attraction next week. Music, dancing, games, refreshments—the Carnival will provide all these on a generous scale. And, in ensuring pleasure and enjoyment for themselves, in learning a great deal for themselves, all visitors will know that they are helping the children—the finest and most practical of all good causes.

There will be Purdah arrangements at the Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, on Wednesday, March 10th, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., when women only will be admitted; entrance in Rampart Row. Free admission will be given to all nurses during these hours, on March 10th.

On the 12th and the 14th instant there will be particularly interesting Indian Concerts in connection with the Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, held in the Variety Theatre (Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Freeman Thomas Hospital). At these concerts the famous singer Gauhar Jan, supported by many well-known Indian instrumentalists and singers, will appear. The Baroda Orchestra, lent specially by the kind permission of his Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, will perform. All seats for these concerts are to be reserved and it is necessary to book early. Tickets obtainable from Rose and Co.

THE GREAT PEARL NECKLACE LOTTERY.

Up-to-date Rs. 67,420, also 154 separate pearls and 4 complete necklaces have been received. As the Fund will not be finally closed until March 31st, it is hoped a great many more donations and pearls will be given before that date. All the pearls will be on view in the Entrance Hall of the Exhibition, with tickets for the lottery.

The following statement shows the number of pearls and the amount of money received since the last list was published on February 26th:—

Mr Khetsey Khaisey cheque for Rs. 5,000; Mr Surajmal Hurnandrai one complete necklace of 81 pearls valued at Rs. 8,000; Mrs J E Duggan 1 pearl; Lady Petit 1 pearl; Mrs Shuih Tyabjee 1 pearl; Mr Gulabchand Devchand 1 pearl; Mrs Laxumibai S Banker cheque for Rs. 50; Mr Mathuradas Vissanji cheque for Rs. 1,001; Mrs Manilal Jugaldas cheque for Rs. 1,000; H H the Chief of Patdi Rs. 500; H H the Chief of Savantvadi 2 pearls; H H the Maharaja of Dhrangadhra cheque for Rs. 5,000; H H the Thakore Sahib of Gondal cheque for Rs. 2,000; Messrs Rosenthal et Freres one ruby, diamond and platinum clasp for 2nd necklace; Mr Sangidas Jesiram pearl necklace complete value Rs. 18,000; Mr Keshavji Narsi cheque for Rs. 500; Mr Baboobai Sirkar 1 pearl; Mrs Kessobai Chapsee Jeevendas 6 pearls; Mrs R B Jeejeebhoy 2 pearls; Khan Bahadur and Mrs Byramjee P Byramjee (Nagpur) 1 pearl; Mr Mahomed Oosman cheque for Rs. 1,000; Messrs Keshowjee Megji and Co Rs. 500; "Sympathiser" Rs. 100; "Quits" Rs 135; Mrs Haleema A Fyzee cheque for Rs. 50; Mrs Mohsin B Tyabji 30 pearls; Mrs T B Lukmani 8 pearls; Mr Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia cheque for Rs 150; Mrs H Rahimtoola Currimbhoy cheque for Rs 500; Mrs M N Pakira Rs. 101; From "A Parsi Lady" 1 pearl; Mrs N M Dehdashti 1 pearl; Mrs A Nemarzee 1 pearl; Mrs N B Saklatwala 1 pearl; Mrs Mahomed M Sayani 1 pearl; Mrs Huseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy 1 pearl; from "A Parsee Gentleman" 1 pearl; Mrs Mahomedbhoy Rowjee 2 pearls; Mrs Lilavanti Bhugwandas Motilal Javeri 1 pearl; H H the Chief of Aundh 2 pearls; Messrs Ramdas Khimji and Co cheque for Rs. 1,001; Mrs Ralph Kidd 1 pearl; Mr Khedarmal Bharamal 1 complete necklace 89 pearls; Mrs Motilal Davabhai Javeri 1 pearl; Messrs Rusein Hassan Rahimtoola and Co cheque for Rs 200; Mr N V Vicumsey 2 pearls; H H the Thakore Sahib of Morvi 3 pearls; the Hon Mr Mahomedbhoy Haieebhoy cheque for Rs. 4,000; Mrs Mahomed Currimbhoy Rs. 500; Mrs Ahmedbhoy Currimbhoy Rs. 500; Mrs Gulamhusseinbhoy Currimbhoy Rs. 500; Lady Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Rs. 500; Mrs Rahimtoola Currimbhoy Rs. 500.

Donations may be sent to any of the members of the Sub-Committee as follows:—

Mrs R Jeejeebhoy, The Cliff; Mrs Bowen, Altamont Road; Lady Jehangir, Readymoney House; Mrs F A Vakil, Pedder Road; Mr J P Chrystal c/o Messrs Chrystal and Co, Hornby Road; Mr A Rosenthal Messrs Rosenthal Bros, Hornby Road; Mr Shantidas Askaran, Watchagandhi Road, Gamdevi; Mr Gulabchand Devchand Javeri, Chowpatty; Mr Mir Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani, Dunbad Street; or to Lady Hepper, Chairman of the Sub-Committee, Children's Welfare Necklace.

CHILDREN'S WELFARE EXHIBITION WEEK.

The following subscriptions are gratefully acknowledged:—

Amount already acknowledged Rs. 1,20,084; Mr and Mrs Arthur Froom Rs. 500; Mrs Nanabhai Tullochand Rs. 500; Babu Luximan Narayan Rs. 100; Bombay Municipality Rs. 5,000; Serenbai Merwanji and 2 others Rs. 50. Total Rs. 1,26,234.

INCREASE IN WAGES.

130% IN BRITAIN AND 90% IN U. S. SINCE 1914.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 9 a.m., March 5.

The Minister of Labour announces that the estimated increase of wages in Great Britain since 1914 averaged 130 per cent. and in the United States 90 per cent. in the case of men and 70 per cent. in the case of women.

FRENCH STRIKE.

CONDEMNED BY SOME RAILWAYMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 9 a.m., March 5.

PARIS.—Groups of railwaymen throughout the country have passed resolutions condemning the strike and affirming their intention to remain at work. Government is being overwhelmed with offers of volunteer assistance. A number of shopkeepers are refusing to sell to the strikers on the ground that the latter are preventing provisioning of towns. Aeroplane mail and passenger services are developing.

FOOD CONTROL.

NO LIKLIHOOD OF COMPLETE REMOVAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 9 a.m., March 5.

In the House of Commons, Mr. McCurdy said he did not think (there was any likelihood of complete removal of food control for at least twelve months.

ROWDY DOCKYARDS MEN.

LONDON INCIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. March 5.

While a deputation of men forming part of the procession of the discharged Woolwich dockyardsmen were laying their case before the Premier's Secretary to-day at Downing Street, their comrades outside attempted to break through the police cordon, throwing bottles and glasses. An Inspector was injured. Wounded police pressed the crowd back with batons and nineteen of the demonstrators were wounded for the most part slightly. Only two were detained.

NON-RESIDENTS IN NEW YORK.

INJUNCTION AGAINST ENFORCEMENT OF INCOME-TAX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 9 a.m., March 5.

WASHINGTON.—The Supreme Court has issued an injunction against enforcement in the New York State of income-tax against non-residents on the ground that such would be unconstitutional and discriminatory.

The Supreme Court has refused to dissolve the so-called Steel Trust and has dismissed Government action against the Trust.

ALLEGED RIOTING BY POLICE

A CALICUT SENSATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, March 4.

Khan Bahadur P. A. Ammo Sahib, Divisional Magistrate, resumed to-day the hearing of the sensational case in which the Secretary of the Malabar Literary Society charged the local police Inspector, two Sub-Inspectors, three Head Constables, three Constables and two others with rioting etc. Eleven witnesses were examined to-day. One witness deposed that accused Inspector had lent his uniform and sword to dramatists to act the Inspector's part in the drama when the drama was first staged at Panniyankara and that he also attended the performance and assisted in dressing up some actors.

Another witness stated that when the Secretary of the Malabar Literary Society went to the Inspector for his uniform and sword for the performance at Town Hall on the 14th February last, the Inspector told them that he could not oblige them for various reasons, that some of his subordinates had told him that he was wrong in having helped them with his uniforms and sword for the first performance that his subordinates were opposed to the dramatic performance in the Town Hall and that when thanks were showerd all round at the first performance he had not been thanked for his assistance.

Other witnesses proved that the police actually set up rowdies to break up the assembly, that when the rowdies were apprehended by some gentlemen they were beaten with a stick by a constable and that the police made the rowdies to assault respectable gentlemen.

The Court had been crowded with people. Further hearing was adjourned to the 19th instant.

TURK SH[illegible] TREATY.

TO BE PRESENTED TO TURKS IN PARIS ON 22ND INSTANT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. March 5.

It is stated that the Allied Conference has reached a number of Important conclusions as regards the Turkish settlement, including the regulations for the guardianship of the Straits and has also decided to help Turkey to place her finances on a sound basis, ensuring in this matter establishment of expert adminstration. Further more, it is declared that the Supreme Council has reached a complete agreement as regards the problems of high prices and exchanges.

LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 5.

The Supreme Council to-day considered the future of Bessarabia after which they devoted their attention to Hungarian observations on the Peace Treaty.

They then examined the draft resolutions regarding high prices and exchanges.

The Conference proper was then ended but the Conference of foreign ministers will continue to sit at the Foreign Office and will finally settle terms of the Turkish Treaty which, it is hoped, will be presented complete to the Turks in Paris on March 22nd.

EVACUATION OF NOVOROSSISK

COLLAPSE OF SEBASTOPAL IMMINENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. March 5.

The Constantinpole correspondent of the Associated Press of America says that the evacuation of Novorossisk is hourly expected. The British subjects have been ordered to leave.

The Inter-Allied officials in Constantinople are preparing to handle the refugees, 20,000 of whom are expected. It is proposed to divert 5,000 to Cyprus. The situation is aggravated by the prevalence of typhus at Novorossisk.

The officials are of opinion that Sebastopol will soon collapse also.

CAMPAIGN OF BIGOTRY.

PLEA FOR JUSTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In view of the agitation now being carried on in England, in regard to the burning question of the day—the Khilafat, in which it now appears, that among the followers of Lord Bryce, there are several Christian Divines and Clergy and as in consequence of this, the idea is likely to gain favour among our countrymen that the agitation is a direct result of Christian teaching or that bigotry forms the basis of this agitation, I am compelled to request you to give publicity to the views expressed in this letter.

First of all, may I point out, that the view point of this movement in England is essentially political as opposed to its being wholly religious in this country? To me it appears, that certain interested individuals of questionable motives, while giving publicity to the views expressed in England, have unnecessarily given prominence to the vocation of such people, thus attempting to create a side issue to the question, which undoubtedly has so far been dealt, by those in office, only with motives of general political expediency.

There are, however, some individuals in this country who may not care to accept this and call it mere whitewash. There is, therefore, a likelihood of a growth of unpleasantness between my Christian brethren and Mahomedan fellow countrymen. I have therefore attempted in this letter to place before them, my arguments, showing how even the best, that is in us, is at times lost sight of by worldly complications or over-zealousness and that, the politics of the West have little or over zealousness and that, the politics of the West have litttle or no semblance to the teachings of Christ, the two being as much opposed as one pole is from the other.

There is on aspect which I wish to give prominence to, and that is, the publication in recent times of certain literature, professing to decipher the mysterious writings of the Prophets of the old Testament. The authors of these books have discovered some ingenious methods, which they apply to Events and Ages in history of the world, and finally establish the downfall of Papacy and Porte. Their calculations are cleverly laid parallel to the various dates of our times and we are told that just as sure as "the day followeth the night" so shall these events follow the course of their calculations.

Now among the unitiated in the cult of such wonderful calculations, there are some zealous, truthful and undoubtedly righteous Christians, who guided by the articles of their Faith, are ardent expectants of the Second Coming of our Lord. Many an anxious hour has been spent in silent prayer and meditation by such men whose character is above reproach, and if some have conscientously been driven to a conclusion, which is adverse to the cause of Khilafat, it is not that they are Christians, but because they are human also. Christian theology has been interpreted by us in various novel manners, and we must confess that all in it is not fair and above board, and some is certainly un-Christian.

I have sat at the feet of several Christian Divines of the present day, whose views and ideas, undoubtedly sublime for their supreme patriotism to the ideal of a Christian Domination and of the Kingdom of God on earth, can neither be called base nor bigoted. In their zeal for this not unnatural expectancy, their fault is that of *impatience*, which fault, by the way, they have in common with the Divine of all ages, even the Apostles of Christ. The psychic state of the mind of such people is necessarily clouded and their vision coloured with the picture of their own choice. My apology for them is that if they cannot be forgiven, they are best ignored.

I cannot let this opportunity pass without an earnest appeal to my Christian compatriots, to study the signs of our times with sobriety and justice, coupled with that tolerance which is a prime factor of Christian Doctrine. We must not forget that, what we know as the Christian Kingdoms and principalities of the West and elsewhere, in spite of their avowed principles of Faith are by no means the likeness of what the Kingdom of God on earth is going to be. And further, a movement founded or espoused by the Clergy, who in common with other errors have popularly been declared as guardians of Christian faith, is by no means a movement guided by Christ's principles. The clergy of medieval and modern times, have played a very important, and not unoften, the most sinister part in the political movements of the West, and given an opportunity of a pseudo-religious aspect. The old tardition will easily break out at a time like the present, when order and stability, are so prominent by their hopeless absence. I write with no disrespect to the otherwise most noble order of the Clergy, whose convictions have led them to undergo severe trials and afflictions in all times, but as they always admit, they are not infallible nor are they any the less liable to commit blunders, which being unspeakable suffering to human beings in various times, unfortunately in the so-called Christian West.

A great student of Mosiem theology has declared that Christianity as a world-force, owes a great debt to the followers of the Prophet of Arabia, for their instinctive pioneering work in the cult of Brotherhood of Man, which was lost sight of by the overzealous Crusaders of the early Christian history. The Moslem pioneers have the proud privileges of doing the spade work among the savage peoples of the Middle East and the continent of Africa, and no one interested in the general amelioration of man, can deny that the plane of civilisation there is better for the efforts of the Mahomedan sages of old. No doubt their policy was destructive but so also was that of the Israelites of old

The Khilafat question deserves far greater consideration at the hands of Christian people than it has so far received. I shall be more explicit, and point out, that the future of Christianity in the east, depends largely on how this just demand of the Mahomedans is met with by the Allied Nations. Christian tolerance and sympathy, of which we have been proud for ages past, must be fully extended to the Porte, not because it was at one time an Ally of the British Empire, but because it has since been our enemy. The bogey of its misrule and intrigue and of its having countenanced treacherous massacre and bloodshed is a hoax, now that the Russian and Germano-Austrian courts, which we are told engineered these at Constantinople, are a history of the Past. Given the conditions suitable for a healthy development, there is no reason why even the most reactionary party in Constantinople should not rally round their Sovereign for their common betterment. A generous policy of this nature will create a sobering effect in this country as well, which otherwise will continue to remain under the perpetual shadow of unrest, resulting in a continuous danger to the life and property of the foreigner in general, and the Indian Christian in particular.—Yours, etc.

T. BELTIE SHAH,
(Giani).

Napean Sea Road, March 4.

DEFYING PEACE TREATY?

CHARGE AGAINST BULGARIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 2.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., March 5.

"The Times" states that the Bulgarian Government has warned the 1,920 recruits to be ready to join the colours, thus defying article 65 of the Bulgarian Peace Treaty abolishing conscription in Bulgaria.

MR. ASQUITH IN LONDON.

MOST REMARKABLE DEMONSTRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 2.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., March 5.

The Demonstration held in London yesterday when Mr. Asquith arrived was the most remarkable any politician has ever received in the Metropolis. He arrived at Westminster hatless and bespattered with confetti and riding in a car of which the windows had been broken and mudguards torn off owing to the rag by hundreds of students who swarmed over the car, climbed on the roof and sat astride the bonnet until the police secured a mastery and ejected the students. The car arrived at Westminster with mounted policemen in front and behind and constables riding on the roof of the car and holding on to all sides and brandishing their truncheons to keep off the ragging students.

ANTI-TURKISH AGITATION.

PROTEST OF BENARES KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

(From a Correspondent.)

BENARES, March 6.

The Benares Khilafat Committee has wired to-day to the Secretary of State for India protesting against the recent Anti-Turkish agitation in England which has roused intense feeling all over.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE AT BAHRANPU

A correspondent writes:—

The District Khilafat Committee of Khandwa which is a branch of the All-India Central Khilafat Committee has decided to hold a two days' session at Bahranpur on the 13th and 14th instant. Maulvi Zafar Ali Khan, editor of the Zamindar, Lahore has accepted the invitation to preside over the conference. A special feature of this conference will be the presence of delegates from the neighbouring rural areas who are expected to attend in large numbers.

DENIKIN'S POSITION SERIOUS.

FRENCH TROOPS REOCCUPY MARSH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 5.

It is semi-officially confirmed that General Denikin's position is serious. The Bolshevists have cut the Rostov-Petrovsk line at Tikhoretskaya and threaten to bisect General Denikin's army throwing back the northern half to sea towards Azoy and the southern half towards the Caucasus. The Turks recently threatened to prevent the Allies moving their troops from Ismid, fifty-five miles east of Constantinople, but immediately gave way on the arrival of British cruisers with troops and in face of the warning that the force would be used, unless the Allied orders were complied with. The French troops re-occupied March again.

The Nationalists in Cilicia are endeavouring to stir up armed risings against the French. General Kuropatkin, head of the Bolshevist administration in Turkestan is endeavouring to abolish abuses.

The famous General Brusiloff is said to be at Skobeleff conducting operations against the Ferghana insurgents.

GEN. DENIKIN MOUSE-TRAPPED.

RED ARMY TAKES TICHORETZKAYA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 2.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., March 5.

An official Moscow message, dated February 26th, says that the Red Army has taken Tichoretzkaya and General Denikin has been caught in a mouse-trap on the Kuban peninsula.

BOLSHEVIKS OFFER PEACE.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA CONSIDERING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 2.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., March 5.

PRAGUE.—The Bolsheviks have made an offer of peace to Czechoslovakia, pointing out the desirability of reopening commercial and friendly relations. The Government is considering the offer.

FATE OF THE BOHEMIAN.

POUNDING ON ROCKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 1.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. March 5.

HALIFAX.—The Leyland liner Bohemian proceeding to Liverpool from Boston has been wrecked on rocks during a snowstorm, two miles south of Halifax. She carried 64 passengers who are safe. The fate of the crew is not yet known. It numbers 100 and comes from Liverpool.

LONDON, March 2.

HALIFAX.—The Bohemian is pounding heavily on rocks and the crew is throwing overboard her cargo of cotton. The captain has sent a wireless message, stating that the prospects of saving the vessel are poor. There is danger that the vessel will become a total wreck. The passengers were afloat in open boats for four hours before they were rescued.

MAULANA ABDUL BARI

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Few are fully aware of the great part played by Maulana Abdul Bari in India in connection with the world war, which has just ended. He was perhaps the first Moslem divine in India who cabled in August 1914 to His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey and fervently prayed for his abstention from this war. Unfortunately for all concerned, Turkey was drawn in the terrible tussle in October 1914, and Indian troops were despatched to Basra for immediate action. The idea of carrying on an offensive against their own correligionists in Mesopotamia was most galling to Indian Moslems—Civil and Military. Grave apprehension was felt for the security of the Holy Places, and feeling was running very high at the time. Maulana Bari at once gauged the situation and opened negotiations with Sir Ali Imam, the then Law Member of the Imperial Executive Council. The whole case was placed before His Excellency, Lord Hardinge, and he with his characteristic statesmanship gave, in consultation with His Majesty's Government, the historic pledge of January 1915, guaranteeing the integrity of the Holy Places of Islam. This was also endorsed by the Governments of France and Russia, and with this pledge Maulana Bari appeased Moslem India. He thus timely averted a crisis in India right at the beginning of the War with Turkey, which would have seriously jeopardised the position of the British in the East. All along the War, when there were reports of Turkish defeats, when one after another rich Turkish territories fell in British hands Mahomedans were feeling extremely uneasy, and it was principally the sage counsel and strong influence of Maulana Bari that kept the Moslems silent and steadfast in this country. He has thus been a loyal subject of the Crown and a faithful friend of the British during the fateful four years of the War; and it is painful to find, the "Times of India" now calling him a "hot head" of Lucknow! Is it right? Is it fair? Is it wise? Let the readers judge for themselves.

Maulana Bari has so far exhorted his followers to trust Britain, that she will fulfil her pledges faithfully. But when to his utter surprise and bitter disappointment, he finds these promises repudiated by Members of Parliament, denounced by Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and condemned by responsible publicists—when he hears the Christian cry of expelling the Turks from Constantinople, when he sees the Holy Places in jeopardy, is there any wonder that Maulana Bari be driven to despair and utter stern word of warning? He is a great Moslem Divine, silent and studious, religious and righteous. He enjoys a unique position in Moslem India. He has exercised a wholesome influence on his vast following. May it continue for the stability of Turkey and for the solidarity of India: Amen:—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.
Apollo Street,
Bombay, Mar. 4.

INDIA'S NEW CONSCIOUSNESS.

HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY A REALITY.

DR. KITCHLEW'S ADDRESS AT ALLAHABAD.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, March 4.

Dr. Kitchlew of Amritsar, who broke journey at Allahabad on his way to Amritsar from Calcutta, addressed a public meeting at the Bahdurjung Theatre, Pundit K. K. Malviya introducing the speaker from the chair, narrated the events that led to the arrest of Dr. Kitchlew.

Dr. Kitchlew in the course of his address combated the mischievous notion sedulously propagated for several years that the Hindus and Mahomedans were two separate entities that could not be united. Their two religions were, said Dr. Kitchlew, no doubt, different, but both were members of one family, the Indian Nation. The majority of the Muslims belonged to Aryan races. He was every inch of him a Muslim, in fact he was ready to lay down life, if necessary, at the altar of Islam. In view of the fact that his ancestors had lived in India, that he himself had his home in India, and that his children, and children's children would have to subsist on the product of the same soil, he thought that he had a claim to call India his Motherland for which he was prepared to sacrifice his very life and, unlike the Aryans and Muslims, the British bureaucrats like the Romans were migratory birds of passage and the kind of education imparted to the children of India tended to promote communal differences. It was really fortunate that the new national consciousness had been awakened in Indian mind and Indians began to realise that the only way to reach the goal was by fostering union between the Hindus and Moslems. Differences were signs of progress, but he objected to going to a third party for the settlement of domestic disputes. It had been said pan-Islam and Nationalism could not go hand in hand. He (the speaker) in emphatic terms declared that if India was ever menaced with foreign invasion, every son of India would volunteer himself to shed the last drop of his blood in the defence of the land of his birth. After warmly thanking the Hindus for their co-operation in the agitation about the Khilafat question he appealed to the Mahomedans to reciprocate.

Touching the Reform Act, the speaker asked the people to vote judiciously and to elect patriotic persons for the new Councils. Concluding he said if they wanted to attain the position of equality in the comity of nations they should be prepared to undergo any sacrifice. He as a Satyagrahi could not be party to violence or bloodshed but could lay down his life when the country demanded it.

Dr. Kitchlew left the same day for Amritsar.

SIR P. C. ROY ON SOCIAL REFORM.

Allahabad yesterday had another distinguished visitor in Sir P. C. Roy, who was on the way from Simla to Benares. Addressing a large number of students at the Oxford and Cambridge hostel on Social Reform, last evening, he said they heard a good deal of talk on "Indian nation," and as that was chiefly discussed by an advanced section of Indians, chiefly the Hindus from the Hindu point of view, Indian nation meant nation based upon Hindu ideas. It failed to take note of the important fact that in India they had to deal with one-fifth population who were followers of Islam and they were left out and treated as a negligible quantity, and Islam had contributed a good deal toward making modern India. Mahomedan rulers in India either brought with them or gradually assimilated all the culture of the Arabs and Saracens, and if they examined civilization of the present day Hindus, they could not dissociate all that they derived from Moslem activities, intellectual and moral. He condemned sectarian universities, as tending to widen the gulf between the Hindus and Mahomedans. Referring to Brahman-non-Brahman controversy on the question of communal representation in Madras, in spite of Lord Meston's appeal to the parties that that kind of disunion would have prejudicial effect in Parliament, Mr. Roy asked now when they would not agree on a vital question affecting their own interests and when they had to invoke the aid of Lord Meston did they think they were justified in clamouring for political privileges of high order? He appealed to students, who would be citizens of the morrow, to discuss those problems and arrive at the right conclusion for it was for them as future Executive Councillors, Ministers, etc., to guide the policy for the Civil Servants who had at any rate, in India, been hitherto the masters but who were no more so, being servants of the people carrying out the policy of the people acting at the dictate of the people in future. Sir P. C. Roy also delivered a lecture early in the afternoon to the students on the birth of chemistry and he left for Benares this morning.

ANTI-KHILAFAT MOVEMENT.

A SIND MEMORIAL.

DEMAND FOR COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

The following memorial has been submitmitted to His Excellency the Governor o. Bombay by the Deputation appointed by the Sind Provincial Khilafat Conference:—

That at the Sind Khilafat Conference held at Larkhana on the 7th, 8th and 9th of February 1920, and attended by at least 15,000 Mahomedans and Hindus, a resolution was passed apointing your Memorialists to wait upon you in deputation in connection with the request of the Conference that Government should appoint a committee to inquir in to the conduct of those officials in Sind who by the employment of coercive methods started and attempted to spread an Anti-Khilafat propaganda in Sind. The same request has been made on several previous occasions. At the first Khilafat Conference held at Hyderabad on the 5th and 6th January 1920, and at various public meetings in several towns in the province resolutions have been passed urging the Government of Bombay to institute such inquiry. The demand for it in the Indian section of the public Press of Sind has also been practically unanimous.

Your memorialists do not propose at this stage to go into the details of the conduct of the officials concerned as it has been fully dealt with in various newspapers of Sind, particularly the 'Sind Mosiem' of Sukkur and your memorialists understand that Your Excellency has been made aware of the allegations made against certain officials in this behalf. Your Memorialists therefore content themselves with the statement, that those allegations, openly and publicly made show that the officials concerned are charged with having abused their official position, with the connivance of the Sind administration, by employing or instigating the employment of various threats including those of action under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and prosecution and imprisonment under other provisions of the Law. In some cases during the course of the Anti-Khilafat Propaganda actual physical violence has been used against the person of those who did not easily submit to threats. Some of these assaults were committed by subordinate officials, others by non-officials with the encouragement or instigation of officials. The official interference has latterly been, however, of a more insidious and indirect character and continues up to the present day. The impunity with which these extra ordinary things continued inspite of public protest at official interference in the Khilafat question lead to the formation of the now-widely-held popular belief that Government itself had inspired the Anti-Khilafat propaganda and encouraged and supported the activities of the officials in this matter. That belief has been strengthened by the fact that so far no steps have been taken against the officials. Your Memorialists, on the contrary, have heard with the greatest pain and surprise that it has been recommended that two of the officials concerned—those who are alleged to have chiefly organised and directed the movement—should be transferred to appointments carrying higher status or higher pay. Your memorialists, however, confidently hope that what they have heard in regard to these promotions is not true in fact.

Your Memorialists are fully aware of the sympathetic reference in regard to our complaint against the officials made by your Excellency in your speech at the recent session of the Bombay Legislative Council and express their gratefulness for the warning issued to those officials by your Excellency. But, in view of the obvious abuse of official position, the seriousness of the allegations made by the Mahomedan public against some very highly-placed officials very intimately associated in their official status with provincial and District Officers of the Government, the intensity of indignation and resentment in minds of all that large mass of Moslem Sind which has supported the Khilafat movement and the deleterious effects which will result both in regard to the future protection of the general public from official coercion and the credit of Government itself as an impartial judge between the people and the official—in view of all these reasons, your memorialists respectfully beg to urge that a mere warning administered to some of the officials does not obviously meet the requirements of the situation, and request that a mixed Committee of independent men should be appointed by Government to institute an open public inquiry into the Anti-Khilafat movement in Sind, its origin, the methods employed and the responsibility of official in regard to them.

NEED OF OPEN PUBLIC ENQUIRY.

Your Memorialists feel confident that such an impartial committee will find no difficulty in arriving at the truth of the allegation, and respectfully venture to suggest that if the Committee reports against the people, it will contribute to clear the present popular doubts as to the attitude of Sind Government in regard to the Anti-Khilafat movement. The appointment of the committee can thus result, in either alternative, in good to Government since in the one case it will be enabled to punish guilty officials and prevent future abuse of official position and in the other, it will remove the present unfortunate belief as to the passive or active support the movement received from the Sind Administration."

The memorial is signed by Pir Mian Sayad Rashad Allah Shah Pir, Pir Mian Mahomed Jhandewala Imamshah, Haji Abdullah Haroon, Tahiham Mulhand, Editor "Larkhan Gazette", Jaumahomed Junejo, Bar-at Low, Maulvi Tajmahomed of Amraoti, Pi Tinahalishah, Pir Alianwarshah, Pir Nurdin shah, Khudadkhan Surahio, Abdulraza Sheikh, Maulvi Abdulkhalik, Nurmahome Sheikh, M.B.B&S., and Ahmeddin Hide Merchant.

KHILAFAT AND MOSLEMS' DUTY.

MR. SHAUKAT ALI AT DACCA.

(From a Correspondent.)

DACCA, March 1.

Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad and Maulana Shaukat Ali reached Naranganj on their way to Dacca at 2 p.m. Nawabzada Abdul Hafeez, vice-president of the Dacca Khilafat Committee and many others from Dacca received them at Naranganj. More than 5000 people were at the Naranganj station. The guests were profusely garlanded. Amidst shouts of "Allah-o-Akbar" and "Bande Mataram," Mr. Shaukat Ali made a short speech requesting all persistently to help the Khilafat work.

On arrival at Dacca, the guests were received by a large number of people. Hindus and Musalmans were at the platform. The guests were taken through the city on an elephant in Oriental style accompanied by a large body of Hindu and Muslim volunteers. The procession was enthusiastically cheered all along the route.

The guests were invited to the Bar library where light refreshments were served. Mr. Shaukat Ali at the request of the hosts spoke on the Khilafat question and Moslem obligation in case the Peace Conference and England paid no heed to their reasonable demands.

'BIGOTED AGITATION" AGAINST KHILAFAT.

UNANI MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' PROTEST.

A well-attended meeting of the Unani Medical Practitioners and others was held under the presidentship of Zubdatul-Hukma Hakim Mohamed Hassan Karshi, H.P.L., at the dispensary of Hakim Molvi Abdul Hai Khadak on the 29th February, Syed Salim Warsi in a succinct speech described the aims and objects of the Unani Medical Association. The following resolution was then unanimously passed:—

"That this meeting views with great alarm and misgiving the bigoted agitation in Great Britain for the expulsion of the Turks from Constantinople and prays His Majesty's Ministers to take such a course as may allay the misgivings of the Mahomedans of the whole world. Molvi Hakim Abdul Halim while seconding the resolution in a forcible speech declared that if the Turks were expelled from Constantinople the mind of the Mahomedans of the whole world would be inflamed against Europe and that would be a world wide calamity." Molana would a world wide calamity."

BURHANPUR'S PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent,)

BURHANPORE, March 2.

A mass meeting held here yesterday protested against the recent Anti-Turkish Agitation now raging in England against the retention of Constantinople by Turkey, and a cable to the effect was sent to the Secretary of State for India. It was also resolved to hold a District Khilafat Conference at Burhanpur on the 13th and 14th March alongwith the District Conference which is to be held on the same dates.

KHILAFAT QUESTION.

PROPAGANDA IN PROGRESS IN BENGAL.

March 4.

A correspondent after reiterating the resolution passed at the Khilafat Conference, Calcutta writes:—

The Khilafat day is to be observed on Friday the 19th March. It has been finally decided to institute *hartal* all over India and pass firm resolutions protesting against the British attitude towards Turkey, Khilafat and Holy places of Islam. From every town big or small His Majesty's Musulman soldiers and military servants should impress upon their officers the importance of this religious question.

Meetings will be held to support the resolutions passed at Calcutta and other places. The masses will be educated with regard to the boycott of British piece-goods. A sub committee is being formed in Calcutta under Bengal Provincial Khilafat Committee for propaganda work so that the second Khilafat day may be made successful. Literature on the subject is in press.

Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad has cancelled his tour programme and will stay in Calcutta to supervise the whole work. Moulana Akram Khan the energetic secretary of the Bengal Provincial Khilafat Committee is busy in organising the work. Leaders from all parts of India are supporting the movement and it is rightly expected that the *hartal* on the 19th March will be most successful. Appeal is being made for workers in each town, village, large or small which may ask for literature and on its receipt may take up the work of distribution in right earnest. All communications should be made to the Secretary, Provincial Khilafat Committee Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.

EXHIBITION AT JALGAON.

JALGAON, March 1.

The opening ceremony of the Women's Art and Skill exhibition in the building of the Bhagini Mandal (Women's Association took place on 25th February, under the presidentship of Mrs. Kamlabai Saheb Kibe of Indore. The exhibition is open to the public and is represented by Kalabhusan, Amraoti Seva Sadan, Poona and other places with numerous articles prepared by women. The exhibits number about 700.

PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

BY A. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR,
Editor, "Swadeshmitram."

In framing the Rules under the Government of India Act, 1919, on the financial side, the objects to be kept in view are:—

(1) To make a division of Governmental powers so as to do away, as far as possible, with the present overlapping of functions; and

(ii) To abolish the system of divided heads of revenue and expenditure;

And thus to effect a complete separation of provincial from central finance. These are the objects for ultimate and early attainment. The process, has, under the scheme embodied in the Act, to be one of devolution, rather than federation. The word "devolution" is actually used in Section 1 (i) (b) of the Act in relation to the functions to be entrusted to provincial Governments and Section 10 (3) (a) contemplates the scheduling of specified taxes in favour of such Governments. The inference is therefore obvious that the residuary financial powers are retained in the hands of the Central Government.

The Cardinal Principle.

2. The cardinal principle should be that each grade of Government under such an arrangement should 'pay its way' with the resources allocated to it. Under the proposals already made in this regard, Provincial Governments will be in charge of services, the expenditure on which is most certain to increase, but the financing of which will be dependent on a limited range of revenue resources. On the other hand the Central Government will retain the sources of revenue which lend themselves most readily to expansion and their powers of finding fresh sources are unlimited." It stands to reason, therefore, that if contributions from one grade of Government to the other are to be a permanent feature of these financial arrangements, they should flow from the Central to the Provincial Governments, from the authority in possession of expanding sources and residuary rights to authorities possessing limited or specified powers.

3. The attempt, however, should be to remove the necessity altogether for such contributions—as a permanent arrangement—by allocating to the subordinate authority resources sufficient not only for present needs but for future growth in existing items of expenditure and also for financing developmental schemes long overdue. If Provincial Governments at any time exhaust the recources allotted to them and still require more, the policy should be to schedule fresh sources in their behalf and not to make contributions from Central resources. Two conclusions may therefore be stated in this connection, viz.:—

(1) The necessity for contributions should be avoided altogether in the ultimate permanent arrangements that are to be made.

(2) If they cannot be avoided, contributions should, speaking only from the standpoint of principle and practical statesmanship, flow from Central to Provincial rather than the reverse.

4. Though Section 1 (2) (ii) of the Act recites "that rules may provide for fixing contributions and making them a first charge on provincial revenues, "and though discussions hitherto have been conducted on the footing that contributions from Provincial to Central will have to be a normal feature in the future, it is a matter for satisfaction to note that the terms of reference to the Meston Committee definitely contemplate the ultimate and early disappearance of the necessity for such contributions and then ultimate extinction of the All-India deficit." We have, therefore, only to devise methods for determing such contributions for a transitional period—a period required for the two grades of Government settling down to the new arrangements. During this period of maladjustment of resources to expenditure in both sets of Governments, it is financial commonsense not to object on purely theoretical considerations, to the flow of contributions from provincial to central, if that is proved to be the least objectionable of the methods open for correcting the maladjustment.

"Financially Unsound."

5. I recognise that it is financially unsound policy to dump immediately, on Provincial Governments, resources very largely in excess of their present levels of expenditure. Such a policy is bound to encourage wasteful extravagance; for it is not always easy to force up your expenditure all of a sudden beyond a certain limit, especially on the kinds of developmental services that will be entrusted to Provincial Governments. One very objectionable result of it is sure to be the diversion of current revenues to capital eqpenditure on a very large scale. If the over-feeding of the Provincial Governments has the cognate result of underfeeding the Government of India, and compels the latter to resort to fresh taxation, the taxpayer—who, after all, is the common victim of both sets of Governments is doubly injured. The Provincial Government takes more out of him than it can spend at all or can spend with advantage; the Government of India compels him to pay more for meeting its current needs, when by a proper adjustment of his present contribution to central and provincial, he could be spared the additional sacrifice. In regard to this question, the taxpayers burden should be the paramount consideration. I am not one of those who would want to retain, from now, in Provincial hands, the whole of this large circumstances whatever. Whether they go to increase the Provincial resources, into the hands of the coming Executive Councils or ministers, whether they are used for improving salaries high or low or for immature developmental schemes, there is much risk of doing injustice to the tax-payer, already so heavily taxed in our province and unable even yet under the Reform Scheme to effectively control the purse, that I would not hand these huge surpulses to the local Government as now constituted, to spend practically as it pleases, and tell the Government of India to resort to immediate additional taxation for financing its needs. As purely temporary arrangement—i.e., until such time as is required (a) for the Government of India to adjust its own resources to its expenditure without overburdening the tax-payer and (b) for the Provincial Governments to equip themselves adequately for efficiently and prudently spending their increased resources—and for the purpose only of covering a deficit, if any, of the Central Government—I would not therefore object to the flow for a short definite term of years, of contributions of stated amounts from Provincial to Central.

Deficit in Central Accounts, 1920-21.

6. The *raison-d'etre* of such contributions is, of course, the occurrence of a deficit in the Central accounts. In the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, this deficit was estimated at 13½ crores. Later calculations brought it down to 11.06 crores. The latest calculations of the Government of India put it at 6 crores and this reduction is said to be based on the "practical assurance of a high-rate of exchange" consequent on the orders issued on the recommendations of the Currency Committee. The acceptance of the recommendations of the Currency Committee to alter the legal ratio to Rs. 10 per the gold contents of the pound sterling, should enable the Government of India to save 12½ crores in the payment of Home charges. The Commitee has stated this in so many words:—"When the exchange value of the rupee was 1s. 4d., the rupee equivalent of the Home charges on the basis of £25 millions a year, was Rs. 37½ crores, of which if the necessary sum were remitted at an exchange of 2 sh., the cost would be 25 crores only, or a saving of 12½ crores." The Committee further contemplates the desirability of employing this incidential advantage arising out of fixing a high rate of exchange in "furthering the development of India or in the reduction of taxation." I reserve opinion from a purely currency point of view, as to the wisdom of the policy of Government in disturbing the existing legal ratio between the rupee and the sovereign. But the step has been definitely taken and its natural result will be that there will be no deficit in the Central accounts in 1921-22.

The Six Crorers Deficit.

7. It is difficult to understand how the deficit of 6 crores was arrived at by the Government of India. The latter have afforded us no enlightenment on this matter and I am therefore at a great disadvantage in offering solutions. The deficit may be the result of increased expenditure in the military or other services which the Government of India might wish to keep up permanently, taking advantage of the increaesed resources due to high exchange. On the other hand; it may be due to diminished receipts, for which there is little warrant. The Meston Committee should go thoroughly into the question of the correctness of the estimates on which the deficit of 6 crores has been reached.

It may be urged that the Currency Committee's figure of 12½ crores for the saving on the Home charges, is but an estimate, and that the actual saving is not likely to exceed 6½ crores. The Committee took the figure for remittance at 25 millions sterling. This, of course, does not represent amounts which require to be financed out of the Revenue account. Part of it is remitted for paying for capital expenditure in England on account of the Government of India and to the extent that this capital expenditure is not financed out of the revenue receipts, there will be no saving to the Government of India—so far as its current accounts are concerned—in remitting it at the new ratio to London. Mr. Findlay Shiras in his book on "Indian Finance and Banking," puts the annual requirements for Home charges on revenue account at £20,000,000 sterling and those required to meet capital expenditure at £6,000,000. Assuming that the whole of the latter is financed outside the revenue account, the remittance of £20,000,000 as above, should effect a saving of 10 crores of rupees. During 19-20 and 20-21, the saving will probably be much larger, as exchange is much above 2s. the rupee. In the absence of the calculations on which the deficit of 6 crores has been reached, I must decline to accept the correctness of the statement that there will be a deficit at all in the Government of India accounts.

Raising of Exchange and Deficit in Current Account.

8. There is, however, one aspect of this currency jugglery which we cannot ignore and which is bound to be put forth as an argument against utilising, immediatel and for some years to come, the 12½ c 10 crores that may be saved on the Hom charges, for covering a deficit in current accounts. The Currency Committee point out that there would be a loss involved in the revaluation, in rupees, of the sterling investments and the gold in the Paper Currency Reserve. "If the revalution were made at 2s. the rupee, the depreciation to be made good would amount to 38.4 crores. If the whole revenue saved in respect of the Home charges could be employed for the purpose of meeting this loss, it would be recouped in about three years." The Government of India would probably urge that the saving of 12½ crores or 10 crores should be set, apart, for this purpose for three years from 1921-22.

9. My first contention in regard to this recommendation of the Currency Committee is that the loss in the ultimate will probably not amount to 38.4 crores. The actual gold backing of the Paper Currency was on 30-11-19, 39.70 crores. In para 9 of his orders on the Committee's report, the Secretary of State has directed periodical sales of gold bullion to the public a the ratio of 15 rupees to the gold content of the sovereign until legislation is enacted altering the legal ratio for internal purposes. I suggest that full advantage should be taken of his direction to replace gold in the Paper Currency Reserves by rupees during the transition period. I recognise that though the note issue is on a rupee basis, it is desirable to have a decent quantity of gold in the currency chest. I would suggest the sale of at least 18 crores worth of gold out of the 32.70 crores at Rs. 15 to the sovereign. The loss in revaluation which will thereby be saved, will be about 6 crores. There is also some amount accumulated in the Paper Currency Depreciation Fund started in 1916-17. The amount in this fund on 31-3-1918, was £1,222,569 and will probably be 3 millions sterling or 3 crores of rupees at the end of the current financial year. The loss in revaluation will be reduced in these 2 ways from 38.4 crores to 29.4 crores.

Possible courses.

10. It is best, should it be feasible, to avoid this loss in the revaluation of gold and securities being financed out of current revenues—any surplus arising from which should be employed in freeing resources for developmental expenditure in the provinces or in the reduction of taxation. It seems to me to be quite feasible to do so. Three possible courses are open, viz.,

(1) To earmark increased profits during period when exchange is above 2s. (Estimate 5 crores.)

(2) To draw on the Gold Standard Reserve to the extent of 12.40 crores; and

(3) To raise a loan for the balance.

And I would suggest a combination of all three courses for the purposes.

11. The exchange is now above 2 shillings and the profits on the remittance of the Home charges, as already indicated, are bound to be even larger than estimated by the Currency Committee. That portion of the profits which is due to the rate being above 2 shillings, should be earmarked for meeting the loss in revaluation. 5 crores is, if anything, a modest estimate for this.

12. The total holdings of the Gold Standard Reserve—now almost entirely in securities—amount to 37.43 millions sterling, (para 84 of the Currency Committee's Report). The object of the Reserve is to enable the Secretary of State to draw on it for his own requirements—when he is unable to sell Councils—or for payment of the Reverse Council sold in India. The maximum amount of Reverse Councils sold in any one year was in 1914-15, for £8,707,000. To provide for twice this amount in the Reserve is sufficient prudence; to keep treble the amount in the Reserve or about 25 millions sterling, should ensure absolute safety under present conditions. Up to 1913-14 i.e., prior to the war the amount had grown only to 22.6 millions. Since the war, it has been growing gradually; and strangely enough, during a period when exchange has been *rising* and when it promises definitely to get fixed at about 2s. we have been mounting up a reserve intended to prevent a *fall* in exchange. There need be no question as to the legitimacy of drawing on the Gold Standard Reserve for the purposes of financing the depreciatiation of the Paper Currency Reserve. In the past, the Paper Currency Reserve has been freely manipulated for supporting exchange without trenching on the Gold Standard Reserve which was specially designed for the purpose. Now, when, owing to the manipulation of the exchange rate, the metallic and fiduciary backing for the Paper Currency has depreciated in value, it is certainly legitimate to place the Gold Standard Reserve in contribution for meetng a portion at least of that loss. Under present conditions and in the near future, 25 millions is a safe enough figure to hold in the Gold Standard Reserve and I would therefore transfer the whole of the amount in excess of this figure in that Fund for the purpose of meeting the loss in revaluation of the Paper Currency Reserve. This will enable us to take 12.40 millions sterling therefrom or 12.40 crores of rupees at the ratio that has now been adopted.

Suggestion of a Loan.

13. The balance of the loss in revaluation, viz., 12.4 crores may well be financed by means of a loan to be raised at once. The loan would, of course, mean an increase in the not interest charges of the Central Government of about 62 lakhs and this can easily be met out of the difference between the total saving on the Home Home charges and the estimated deficit.

14. The plan of financing the loss in revaluation of the Paper Currency Reserve outlined above possesses one important advantage over that suggested by the Currency Committee. It will extinguish the loss practically at once and the Reserve will comply with the statutory requirements. To spread the financing of the loss over three or more years as suggested by the Committee, will simply mean that, until the process is completed, there will not be a compliance with the law in the spirit, if not in the letter.

15. I believe I have made it clear:

(a) that as a result of the high exchange there ought to be no deficit in Central accounts;

(b) that what requires to be financed is the loss in the revaluation of the gold and and sterling securities in the per cent. Paper Currency Reserve; and

(c) that this can be done without drawing upon the permanent saving which on the present basis of taxation, the Central Government ought to realise over the remittance of the Home charges owing to the exchange being fixed at 2 shillings.

Reduction of Tax

16. Personally, as I have already said, should depreciate throwing at once on the heads of Provincial Governments so sudden and huge an increase of resources resulting from the new scheme of separate heads—especially in Madras, whose Government has throughout shown an incapacity to utilise grants and that piled up balances. They cannot be held to be ready for spending the same immediately in an efficient manner for the benefit of the tax-payer. In the case Madras again, the increase of resources would be almost one-half over the present scale of expenditure on the Provincial services which will be entrusted to it under the new arrangements. The question may be asked as to what should be done then with the Provincial surplus when the Provincial Government not ready to spend all of it with efficiency. The obvious answer is reduction of taxation. But it will be difficult to do this now and put it on again two years hence, when we shall be fully prepared, and will be bound, to spend efficiently all the amount now represented by the increased resources, for the betterment of the people.

Distribution over 3 Years.

17. As a measure merely of avoiding the ill-considered frittering away of large surplus balances by Provincial Governments and not because I consider course justifiable either on account of the Central Government's needs or on considerations of sound financial policy—I should not demur to the alternative course of contributions being levied from the Provincial Governments for the purpose of meeting the net loss of 12.40 crores in revalation of the Paper Currency Reserve referred to above. It is not, of course, possible for the Provinces to contribute the whole of this amount at once in 1921-22, without detriment to the financing of legitimate expansions in their expenditure to be provided for in that year. I would distribute the contributions over three years at the rate of about 4 crores a year. In 1921-122, the Central Budget should provide for a contribution of this amount and for a loan of the balance of 8 crores. 4 crores of the loan should be repaid in 1922-23 by means of the provincial contributions and the remaining 4 in 1923.24. Thereafter there will be no contributions at all.

The total annual amount of 4 crores should be distributed rateably among the provinces. In view of the fact that the contributions will be absolutely fixed both in amount and in their term, the principle of distribution stated in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report—viz., to base it on the gross surplus of each province—is as good as any other. There is no doubt that provinces like Madras the United Provinces and the Punjab will pay more than other provinces; but reasons can be urged—from a financial point of view—as to why they should not the least of these being their financial cowardice in the past, their want of efficiency in spending and their over-zeal in squeezing as much as possible out of the tax-payer.

Provincial Quota.

The contributions from the different provinces will then work out roughly as follows:—

Madras	1.25
Bombay	.25
Bengal	.23
The Punjab	.63
The United Provinces	.97
Burma	.50
Behar and Orissa	.10
The Central Provinces	.10
Assam	.05

It will be seen that even on the basis of this contribution, Madras and the United Provinces, for instance, will be left immediately with a surplus of 3 and 2 crores respectively, the proper utilisation of which by the Ministers and Executive Committees in relief of the tax-payer and in aid of developmental expenditure on education and sanitation demands the anxious and jealous watchfulness of the taxpayers and their representatives in the coming Councils.

CHILDREN'S WELFARE.

EXHIBITION AND FETE.

The Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete will begin at the Prince of Wales Museum on Monday next. It will be open from 4-30 p.m. to 12 midnight daily throughout the week. The opening ceremony will be performed by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on Monday at 5 p.m. The prices of admission on Monday Re. 1; on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 8 annas and on Saturday and Sunday, 4 annas.

SALE OF REVERSE COUNCILS.

A PROTEST FROM MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 4.

Mr. Jamal Mahomed, President, the Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants Association has sent the following telegram to the Secretary of State and the Finance Member, Government of India:—

"Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants' Association Madras strongly protests against issue Reverse Councils as being most detrimental to Indian industry and production by keeping up exchange and causing financial stringency by draining the country of capital much needed for developing Indian industries. Request therefore their immediate stoppage. Otherwise rates should be open to competition without minimum fixed."

Madras Government have approved the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to raise the minimum grant admissible in respect of buildings and equipment required for teaching of science subjects in schools and colleges to two-thirds of the total cost.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

WE HAVE PLEASURE IN INTIMATING THAT WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A HUGE CONSIGNMENT OF

"GOOD-YEAR"

TYRES AND TUBES AND OWING TO THE FAVOURABLE EXCHANGE CONDITIONS WE ARE IN A POSITION TO ANNOUNCE A

REDUCTION OF 20 %

Of Original Retail Prices.

GOOD-YEAR

Tyres and Tubes out-distance all others in

Mileage and Durability.

SEND FOR BOOKLETS AND PARTICULARS TO THE SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

H. M. MEHTA & Co.,

Showroom, HUGHES ROAD,

BOMBAY.

TELEGRAMS :—" MULBERRY."

TELEPHONE NO. 354.

CALCUTTA RACES.

TENTH EXTRA MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, March 4.

A gloom was cast over the last day's racing owing to death of Mr. Thomas, one of the veteran trainers. He died of pneumonia on Wednesday last and was buried at the Lower Circular Road Cemetery, Calcutta.

The racing season came to end to-day when the Tenth Extra Meeting was run. Weather conditions were abnormally hot, but there was no falling off in attendance and speculation was quite as keen os on the opening day of the season. The executive presented a pretty long card of seven races, in each of which except the Amateur Consolation Race decent field went to the post. The public witnessed only two exciting finishes, the winners in the remaining five races catching the judge's eye rather easily. It was by no means the favourites' day as Barsen and Passing were only two favourites to materialise. The public burnt their fingers rather badly when Girton, Miss failed even to a place. More was very heavily supported and was considered a moral certainty. She was outplaced by Bachelor's Prospect all the way and eventually finished. Fifth Pick of the Bunch also started a favourite at 5 to 2. She made a brave attempt but was beaten on the post by the short head by Quarterzite. For the Farewell Plate Buskin and Hepton started cofavourites at 5 to 2. Buskin ran nowhere, while Hepton could only finish the third. Another hot favourite to go down was Daisy Ryan who started at evens. She never showed prominently and was a beaten horse easily in the race.

Although racing is concluded at Calcutta it will be taken up at Barrackpore where there will be four days racing beginning day after to-morrow. After March there will be no racing here till the Tollygunge Club open their season in June next.

Details :—

THE SPRING PLATE DIVISIONS II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Raikut's Barsen 7-13, Obein 1
Mr. Roychowdhuri's JAUNT 7-12, Marland 2
Mr. Page's HIGHFIELD LADY, 8-4, Harrison ... ...
Mr. Scutar's MYRIAN 10, Walker ... ...
Also ran :—Nareb 9-0, No Ball 8-8, Fiasco 8-5, Lough Corrib 8-0, King Melton 7-12, Summer's Hope 7-11, Neptune's Trident 7-8.

The totalizators paid Rs. 24 for win Rs. 14, 53, and 19 for places.

Betting :—Twos Barsen, threes, Myrian fives No Ball, sixes Highfield Lady, longer prices the rest.

The race :—Highfield Lady and Barsen were quickest away followed by Jaunt and Myriam. The race was all through among these four. After a couple of furlongs Barsen assumed command and going on won easily by 2 lengths 1 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time :—1 minute 15 2/5 seconds.

THE SPRING PLATE DIVISION I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Dee's BACHELOR'S PROSPECT 8-7, Harrison 1
Mr. Swan's PONT NEUF 8-1, Young ... 2
Mr. Soutar's WHITE SAPPHIRE 8-9, Walker ... ... — 3
Mr. Coningham's TIEPIN 8-12, Dobie 4
Also ran :—Faricate 9-0, P. M. 8-4, Girton Miss 8-4, Flying Foe, 7-11, Legend's Double 7-6, Charimo 7-1.

The totalizators paid Rs. 81 for win and Rs. 16, 21 and 21 for places.

Betting :—Evens Girton Miss, fours White Sapphire, 5 Bachelor's Prospect and Pont Neuf, 10 P. M. and Tiepin, longer prices others.

The race :—Bachelor's Prospect and Girton Miss were quickest away, but on settling down Bachelor's Prospect went on her own. Girton Miss began losing ground and first Pont Neuf and then White Sapphire and Tiepin passed Bachelor's Prospect won by length neck between 2nd and 3rd.

Time 1 minute 14 3/5 seconds.

THE ELGIN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Glastaun's QUARTZITE 9-2, Clark ... 1
Mr. Wilson's PICK OF THE BUNCH 8-3, Dobie 2
Mr. Dee's LLOYDS 8-2, Harrison ... 3
Lt. Col. Wilson's DEVIL'S BRIDGE 8-10, Evers 4
Also ran :—Surprise 9-4, Sans Mercie 8-3, Watch Tower 7-13, Delhaviland 7-13, Spartan Child 7-11, Devon 7-10, Robebud 7-9, Elsie R. 7-6 Niggs 7-0.

The totalizators paid Rs. 81 for win and Rs. 22, 14, and 13 for places.

The race.—Elsie R. jumped off the quickest She was followed by Dehaviland, Pick of the Bunch and Llyds. Elsie R. retired after three furlongs and a little later Dehaviland followed suit. Near the distance Pick of the Bunch assumed command but Quartzite coming strong disputed the ground with her and eventually won on the post by the head 1½th lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time :—1 minute 29 2/5 seconds.

THE FAREWELL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Soutars CISTERN 8-12, Walker ... 1
Mr. Lauder's ALLAN BRIG 9-10 Obrien ... 2
Messrs. Henderson and Balkwill's HAPTON 8-0, Young 3
Mr. Coningham's FLYING WING 8-7, Dobie 4
Also ran :—Coryphee 8-13, Kilrea 8-6, Buskin 8-5, Tete Mentee 7-9, Wolfram 7-3.

The totalizators paid Rs. 121 for win and Rs. 25, 22, and 16 for places.

Betting :—5 to 2 Buskin and Hapton, sixes Cistern and Allan Brig, sevens Flying Wing and Kilrea. Longer odds other.

The race :—Gate going up Kilrea rushed to the front and led by about three lengths, Cistern being nearest attendant. They were followed by Allen Brig and Flying Wing and then came Hepton. Vitree was done with three furlongs from home and then Cistern took it up followed by Allen Brig and Hepton. Cistern just managed to win by the head, 1/2 length between 2nd and 3rd.

Time :—1 miute 40 seconds.

THE AMATEUR CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Col Smith and Mr. Lander Arthur's ULEARY 11-11, Hempson 1
Mr. Elliott's VICTORIA 9-9, Sayers ... 2
Messrs. Campbell and Harvey's DAISY RYAN 10-10, Evers 3
Mr. Galstan's GORAS DARLING 12-0, Tomlinson 4
Also ran :—Review 9-7, Chingri 9-7.

The totalizators paid Rs. 46 for win and Rs. 20 and 17 for places.

Betting evens Daisy Ryan, fours Arthur Meary and Victoria, eights Goras Darling, longer prices others.

The race :—Arthur Oleary, Victoria and Daisy Ryan was ordered at the start and they finished in that order, three lengths and one length separating 1st from 2nd and 2nd from 3rd respectively.

Time 1 minute 18 2/5th seconds.

THE HORSE CONSOLATION PLATE DIVISION I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Coningham's PASSING 9-12, Dobie ... 1
Mr. Swan's FIFE 7-3, Townes 2
Messrs. Thomas and Scott's BOSS LEE 8-12 Thompson 3
Mr. Fleming's MARY, 7-7, Grace, ... 4
Also ran :—Green Boy 9-11, Verres 9-3, Royal Sign 8-13, Reigning Star 8-10, I See 8-3, Miss Glaner 7-8, Gibberish 7-3.

The totalizators paid Rs. 29 for win and Rs. 17, 24 and 42 for places.

Betting :—3 to 2. Passing, threes Green Boy, sevens Mary and Fife, longer prices others.

The race :—I see was first to break the line, but she could not shake off Verres and the pair of them travelled together followed by Fife and Boss Lee. Two furlongs from home the leaders fell off and passed them easily to win comfortably by 3/4th length 1/2 length between 2nd and 3rd.

Time :—1 minute 28 2/5th seconds.

THE HORSE CONSOLATION PLATE, DIVISION II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Roychowdhuri's DOWAGEY BOY 8-11 Gray 1
Major Robertson's MONSIEUR JAMES 7-3 Dobie 2
Mr. Coningham's MY IVY 9-10 Walker ... 3
Mr. Lander's NAUTCH GIRL 8-5, Obrien ... 4
Also ran :—Carless 9-9, Abajala 9-8, Aqua Sonas 9-4, Boyne Water 7-5.

The totalizators paid :—Rs. 139 for win and Rs. 34, 17, and 15 for places.

Betting :—5 to 2 My Ivy, threes Carless and Monsieur James, fives Nautch Girl, longer price others.

The race :—First Careless and then Monsieur James showed out prominently but long before they had settled down Downey Boy passed them all and leading the entire journey won comfortably by 12 lengths. Monsieur James was second a head. In front Time 1 minute 29 2/5th seconds.

BARRACKPORE RACES.

SECOND SPRING MEETING.

ACCEPTANCES.

The following are the acceptances for the Barrackpore Spring Meeting, Second Day :—

AMARA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maximum, 9-9; Black Friar, 9-3; Mungar, 8-7; Emeute, 8-0; Dispute 8-0; St. Twist, 8-0; Mischievous, 7-10; I. D. F. 7-9; Reuter, 7-7; and Hurshan, 7-7.

MARCH PLATE. (Division II.).—Distance 7 furlongs.

Castle Countess, 9-0; Boy, 8-7; Rosebud (late "Small Change"), 8-4; Baw Raw, 8-0; Christmas Toy, 7-13; Lady May II., 7-10; Cylarity, 7-7; Red Hat, 7-7; Ruedisea, 7-7; and Clematis 7-7.

CHOWRINGHEE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Bachelor's Prospect, 11-13; Verland Rose, 11-0; Phyllis D., 9-3; Nortia, 8-7; Wheat Cake, 8-0; Christmas Toy 7-13; White Chaff, 7-10; Cylarity, 7-9; Gun Carriage, 7-7; Quality II., 7-7; and Corporal, 7-7.

BEHAR PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Hypatia, 9-0; Higher Level, 8-9; Ugly Gosling, 8-9; Avon, 8-4; Ozorina, 8-4; Arthur Oleary, 8-0; Wheaten, 8-0; Spanish Chestnut, 7-13; Peggy Thrift, 7-12; Sinple Simon, 7-12; and Lloyd's, 7-7.

MARCH PLATE. (Division I.)—Distance 5 furlongs.

Surprise, 9-0; Taffy's Darling, 8-7; Devil's Bridge, 8-7; Pick of the Bunch, 8-5; Rebecca, 8-1; Speak the Truth, 7-12; Devon, 7-12; Lloyd's, 7-12; Sans Merci, 7-12; Repartee, 7-11; and Baff Mail, 7-11.

JUVENILE PLATE (CLOSED).—Distance furlongs.

Red Rally, 12-0; Foxtor, 12-0; Collini, 12-0; Kapri, 12-0; Chingri, 12-0; The Rock, 12-0; and Jamco, 10-0.

"ORGANISED LOOTING."

REVERSE COUNCILS & FAVOURITISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you will publish the following in the next issue of your widely read paper.

Ever since the Reverse Councils began to be freely given by the Government, I, as a member of the commercial community, have been taking deep interest in this subject, and have after long and thorough consideration come to the conclusion that the policy of the Reverse Councils as adopted at present when the balance of trade is highly in favour of India is not only a loss to the persons engaged in commerce, but even to the masses. Several writers have explained through your columns as to what would be the loss to the country in general, and I am also glad to see that the Finance Minister the Hon. Mr. Hailey while introducing the budget in the Imperial Council had the candidness and boldness to admit that there would be a heavy deficit in Paper Currency Reserves in England. It is said that the people in India who had made enormous profits during the war period, and who had accumulated their hoards for taking real advantage of it, are coming forward to buy them. In this connection, the Hon. Mr. Hailey also admitted that there were certain speculators who took advantage of the Government's policy and that a certain amount of caution was needed in handling this subject. Since then a Government communique has been published that 20 per cent. of the amount applied for, should be deposited with the Dy. Controller of Currency. Whether this has its desired effect to check speculators from getting in is a question for the Government to decide, but I whole-heartedly concur with Mr. Bomanji's views expressed in his letter published in ithe issue of the 3rd instant of the "Bombay Chronicle." At the time of the last tender for 2 millions, tenders for about 80 millions were received, and who were those who had applied for them? I know that European as well as Indian merchants and Banks had submitted their tenders. And what was the result? Those Indian Merchants who had to remit money against the goods contracted for, received very small amounts against their big amounts applied for. In fact there is a rumour that not a single Indian got allotment. I am in possession of certain names of the applicants who have failed to receive even a single pound even though they applied for large amounts, although the ratio was 2½ per cent. Looking to the facts, I believe Mr Bomanji is quite justified in branding this sort of business as "Organised Looting." Protests after protests by Indian Merchants and their representative Institutions from all quarters regarding the policy of the Reverse Councils and its operation have been sent to the authorities in England and in India, but they seem to have had produced no desired effect on those sitting at a very long distance, and who are dictating an unjust, unjustifiable, and un-British policy on the voiceless millions of India.—Yours, etc.

HANSRAJ PRAGJI THACKERSEY.

Bombay, Mar., 4.

"NEW ERA"!

THE "DEMOCRAT'S" SECURITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 4.

Pandit Shamlal Nehru, on behalf of the new paper "Democrat" which has come out today, has deposited Rs. 2,000 security required by the District Magistrate under the Press Act.

MR. ABBOTT'S MESSAGE REPUDIATED.

COL. GIDNEY'S TELEGRAM TO VICEROY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 5.

The following telegram has been sent by Col. H. Gidney, President, Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association, India, to Sir William Vincent, Home Member, Delhi :—

"Kindly inform His Excellency the Viceroy that Mr. Abbott of Jhansi is no longer President of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association. His telegram of the 1st March was not authorised by the Association of the Community, who are at present more than fully occupied with their own much needed reconstitution, and have no desire to court ridicule by meddling with international politics. As recognised President of the Association and of its Political Committee, I request you to kindly notify His Excellency of my strong disapproval of Mr. Abbott's unauthorised activities, which are resented by all enlightened Anglo-Indians."

POONA DIST. CONFERENCE.

SEVERAL RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JUNNAR, March 4.

The afternoon session of the Poona District Conference began at 4 p.m., and resolutions urging the admission of peasant delegates without fees, expressing sorrow at the demise of Annasaheb Patwardhar, congratulating the Moslem League for its resolution on non cow-killing on the Bakrid Day, and urging the prohibition of liquor traffic, etc., were unanimously passed. For this session many peasants were admitted free as visitors. The session was over at 8 p.m.

Thereafter, Mr. Tilak delivered a lecture on "Swarajya" before a large audience, Rao Bahadur Vaidya presiding. The Junnar Municipality then gave an address to Mr. Tilak. The function was a success and attended by a large number of people.

A DACOITY AT KUNDAL.

3 WOMEN AND 1 MAN KIDNAPPED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 4.

The "C. M. Gazette" writes :—A dacoity was committed at Kundal in the Mianwali district on the evening of 19th February, 1920, between 10 and 11 p.m. The raiders kidnapped four Hindus of whom three were women and one man. They also carried away a large booty which they had collected during the course of their marauding. As soon as the report reached the police station of Isakhol, the Sub-Inspector taking with him a detachment of police sowars and foot constables proceeded to Kundal to pursue the dacoits. During the whole night of the event the pursuing police party pluckily followed the tracks of the offenders and ultimately at daybreak the raiders entered the Dila hills. The Sub-Inspector with a guard quickly followed. One of the captured women was left behind by the dacoits in their haste to shake off their pursuers. At noon the advance of the police was checked by fire from the raiders. Their shots were returned and the skirmish continued till the evening, when night put an end to the engagement and the marauders stole away into the Banu district.

REVERSE COUNCILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 4.

Yesterday the total amount of accepted applications for Reverse Councils was £64,931,000, immediates 58,748,000 and defered 6,183,000 out of which £2,000,000 have been allotted thus; Calcutta £846,000 Bombay £1,052,000 and Madras £10,200. On 11th March £2,000,000 Reverse Councils will be offered for sale.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A sudden strike among the machine staff of the "Tribune" press has now almost ended and the paper is now coming out in its usual size. The strikers demanded 25 per cent. increase in their wages.

* * * *

Sir Thomas Holland accompanied by Mr. Burn, Commissioner of Benares Division, paid a visit to the Benares Hindu University buildings under construction and saw the working of the science, arts and engineering colleges and the students' hostels.

* * * *

The Pro-vice-chancellor of the Hindu University Mr. E. N. Chakravarti has taken up temporarily the duties of the Registrar of Allahabad University. The Hindu University has not appointed a Registrar yet.

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 3rd Mar. 1921.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.862 inches.
Temperature of Air	70.7 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72.7 „
Dew Point	69.7 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.724 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	16 „
Maximum temperature of Air	85.7 „
Minimum do. do.	75.4 „
General Direction of Wind from midnight	ESE WSW SWB.
Total movement of Wind	137 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time	Depth on Sill	Day of Week	Day of Month	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean time	Depth on Sill
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in		Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	5	m 11 42	38 5		5	m 5 38	15 9
						5 41a	16 0
Sat	6	m 0 2	29 2		6	m 6 10	15 6
		0 20a	28 6			6 16a	16 6
Sun.	7	m 0 34	28 9		7	m 6 40	15 6
		0 57a	28 2			6 48a	17 2
Mon	8	m 1 4	28 2		8	m 7 9	15 10
		1 33a	27 7			7 38a	17 11
Tues	9	m 1 32	27 4		9	m 7 37	16 4
		2 8a	26 9			8 42a	18 11
Wed	10	m 1 59	26 5		10	m 8 8	17 1
		2 45a	25 10			8 22a	19 10
Thu.	11	m 2 76	25 6		11	m 8 44	17 7
		3 17a	15 0			7 2a	20 10

Mar.	5 (Friday)	Sunrise	6h 54m.	Sunset	6h. 43m
„	6 (Saturday)	„	6h 55m.	„	6h 46m
„	7 (Sunday)	„	6h 54m.	„	6h. 46m
„	8 (Monday)	„	6h 53m.	„	6 47m
„	9 (Tuesday)	„	6h 53m.	„	6h. 47m
„	10 (Wednes)	„	6h 52m	„	6h. 47m
„	11 (Thursday	„	6h 5m.	„	6h. 48m

Phase of the Moon:—

Full Moon	5d.	2h.	41m a. m.
Last Quarter	13d.	11h	27m p. m.
New Moon	20d.	4h	25m p. m.
First Quarter	27d.	0h	10m p. m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 5th March, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Light showers have occurred near the hills. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Day temperature is generally in slight excess; night temperature is above the average in the south Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in the western districts, but is in excess at Allahabad. Temperature is moderately above normal both by day and night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Bikaner, but is generally below normal elsewhere. Day temperature is in slight or moderate excess; night temperature is above the average in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear except at Rajkot. Humidity continues generally above normal. Day temperature is in defect at Surat and Veraval, but is in excess in the north of the division; night temperature is above the average in Kathiawar and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear except at Sangor. Night temperature is above the average at Akola and at some stations in the north.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are practically clear. Humidity is in excess at Poona, but is in defect in north Hyderabad. Day temperature is above normal at Ahmednagar and Nizamabad; night temperature is in defect at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry except for light local rain associated with thunderstorms in Mysore and some insignificant showers in the submontane Punjab. Temperature continues in slight excess during the day in north-west India and the United Provinces, but has fallen to the normal at night in Sind and the west of the Punjab and Rajputana. The highest maximum recorded yesterday is 103 deg. F. at Cuddapah.

No large change appears likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 4th March, 1920:—

Rain has fallen locally in Assam and at a few stations in Bengal and there have been a few light falls of snow in Kashmir. Chief amounts are:—Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Silchar half an inch; Gauhati one and a half; Cherrapunji two. Temperature is high in the Gangetic plain.

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Price List.

PERFUMES.	Ordinary Price Per each Rs. a.	Sale Price Rs. a.
Botot's Perfume, Le Sentier de la Vertu	15 0	11 0
„ „ Le Offrande	12 0	9 0
„ „ Ondilia	10 0	7 8
„ „ Assorted :—Jecinthe, Irish, L'Ylang de Melilla, Jasmin, Roses de Bagdad, Muguet, Violettes Delphes, Oeilet du Peigal, La Feedes, Cyclamen, Lilas	10 0	7
„ „ Loulhi	8 0	6 0
„ „ Assorted :—Rose, Muguet, Jasmin, Violette, Lilas, Holiotrope, Fougere, Chevrefouille, Chypre Cyclamen, etc.	4 0	3 0
HAIR LOTIONS.		
Botot's Hair Lotion Le Sentier dela Vertu	11 0	8 4
„ „ "L' Offrande	11 0	8 4
„ „ Assorted :—Jacinthe, Iris, L'Ylang de Melilla, Jasmin Roses de Bagdad, Muguet, Violettes Delphes, Oilette du Bengal, Cyclamen, Loulhy	7 0	5 4
„ „ Assorted Fancy Oval Round Bottles Rose, Jasmin, Violette, Fougre, Muguet	5 0	3 12
„ „ „ Bibba	5 8	4 0
„ „ Assorted Round long shape Bottle ½ letre Portugal, Heliotrope, Violette, Cologne Lilas	4 0	3 0
EAU DE TOILETTES TOILET VINAIGRES.		
Botot's Eau de Toilette Le Sentier de la Vertu	12 0	9 0
„ „ "L' Offrande"	12 0	9 0
„ „ Jacinthe, Irish	10 0	7 8
„ „ Assorted, Fancy Oval Bottles Rose, Jasmin, Muguet	8 0	6 0
„ „ Vinaigres small size	3 12	2 13
„ „ „ large	5 8	4 0
BRILLIANTINE CRISTALLISEE, LIQUIDS.		
Botot's Brilliantine Cristallisee, Assorted :—Le Sentier, de la Vertu, L' Offrande, Bibba, Jacinthe, Iris, Jasmin, Roses de Bagdad Violette, Loulhy, La Fee Neighs, Ondilia, Lilas, Cyclaman, Oeilette Etc.	3 0	2 0
„ „ Liquid Assorted, as above	2 8	1 14

FACE POWDERS, TALCUM POWDERS.	Ordinary Price Rs. a.	Sale Price Rs. a.
Botot's High Class Powders, assorted :—Oeilett de Bengal, Jasmin, Violette Delphes, Lilas, Roses de Bagdad, Cyclamen, Fee Neighes Ondilia, Loulhy	8 0	6 0
„ „ „ „ Face Powders, Asstd. :- Rose, Jasmin, Lilas, Heliotrope, Muguet, Fougere, Violette, Chypre Cyclamen Chevre etc.	2 8	1 14
„ „ „ „ Talcum Powder	0 6	0 4
EAU DE COLOGNE, MENTHOL COLOGNES.		
Botot's Eau de Cologne Concentree 2 oz. size	1 4	1 0
„ „ „ ½ letre	4 0	3 0
„ „ Menthe	1 4	1 0
„ „ Extract Double 80°	4 0	3 0
„ „ „ Medium size	7 8	6 0
„ „ „ Large size	12 8	9 6
EAU DE LAVENDERS.		
Botot's Lavender, Ambre, Small	4 0	3 0
„ „ „ Medium	6 0	4 8
„ „ „ Large	10 8	8 0
FACE CREAMS.		
Botot's Creme de Beauty	3 8	2 12
„ Rosa Fluid	4 0	3 0
DENTIFRICES.		
Botot's Dentifrices, Liquid	1 12	1 5
„ „ „	2 12	2 0
„ „ „	5 0	3 12
„ Pates Dentifrices in Tube	1 0	0 12
„ „ „ Pot	2 0	1 8
„ Powder Coril & Quinquina	1 0	0 12
„ Savon Dentifrice	1 0	0 12

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

3rd Sunday in Lent. 7th March, 1920.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

St. Thomas Cathedral, Church Gate Street.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral), Merbecke. Hymns 183, 87, 188, 194, 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Anthem Chants—Hymns 92, 182, 193. Collections for Cathedral Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5.15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7.45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral), 5-15 Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

St. John the Evangelist (Afghan Memorial Church), Colaba.—8 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 10 a.m. Parade Service and Matins; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church (C.M.S.), Girgaum.—English Services—8 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon; Collection for the Bible Society. Marathi Service at 0-30 a.m.; Gujerati Service at 2.30 p.m.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura.—10 a.m. Tamil Service (Holy Communion on alternate Sundays). Rev. J. Martyn in charge.

St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8-15 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m Evening Service.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—8 a.m. Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Oomarkhadi.—6-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi Service at 9-30 a.m.; Gujerati Service at 2-30 p.m.

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—No services during October.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi. 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion or Matins, alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service.

St. Andrew's Church, Morland Road.—(Marathi) and (Gujarathi), 7-30 a.m. Matins; 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Gujarathi Service; 5 p.m. Urdu Evensong and Sermen; 6-30 p.m. Marathi Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral, Kalbadevi—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses, 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Ignatius, Jacob Circle.—Masses; 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m.; Evening Service 6 p.m. (Week days: 6-30 a.m., 7 a.m.).

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6 p.m.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla.—Hours of Mass 5-30, 7 8 and 9 a.m. Evening Service at 6 o'clock.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—5-30 a.m., 6-30 a.m., Mass; 8-30 a.m. High Mass; 6-30 p.m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Sunday Services. Masses at 5 a.m., 6-30 a.m., 7-45 a.m. and 9-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's, Bandra Hill.—9-30 a.m. Mass.

St. Anne's Chapel, Palli Hill, Bandra.—7 a.m. Mass and Benediction of Blessed Sacrament. Week days 6-45 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum.—6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—9 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service and Benediction.

St. Joseph's, Umarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Benediction.

Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—6 and 8 a.m. Mass with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

The Church of Immaculate Conception. Mount Poinsur, Borivli.—Mass 8-30 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo Street.—9-30 a.m. Morning Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—6.30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher Rev. R. M Gray. 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Morning Service, in English, 8 a.m.; Gujarathi Service, 9-30 a.m. Marathi Service 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Marathi Miession.—8-15 a.m. Morning Service Byculla; 9.30 a.m. Sunday School Parel; 4-30 p.m. Evening Service, Parel.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla.—8-30 a.m. Sunday School; 9-45 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—9-45 a.m Sunday School; 11 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—9 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—9 a.m. Sunday School; 4-30 p.m. Marathi Service.

Bombay Y. M. C. A.—12-15 p.m. Bible Study Class; 9 p.m. Song Service.

ST. PETER'S (ARMENIAN) CHURCH.

St. Peter's Armenian Church.—8 a.m. Matins; 9-30 a.m. Holy Mass.

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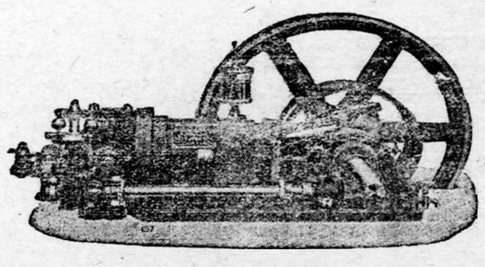

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RULES UNDER REFORM ACT.

MADRAS P. C. COMMITTEE'S REQUEST TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March, 3.

The Madras Provincial Congress Committee have cabled to the Secretary of State for India requesting that information, as to what rules under the Reform Act he has directed, should be laid in draft before the Houses of Parliament so as to obtain previous Parliamentary approval, and what rules he has allowed to be framed finally so as to enable the Committee to take suitable action in accordance with the decisions of the Congress. The Committee also urge that the Government of India should immediately publish all draft rules so far framed by the Governor-General in Council for public criticism in India, and that the sanction of the Secretary of State may be withheld until the Indian public have had opportunities to make criticisms and offer suggestions. The Committee further request that the draft rules, which are to be framed by the Secretary of State under Section 33 of the Reform Act regarding the relaxation of control over the Indian Council in respect of reserved and transferred subjects may be published in India immediately, together with rules to be framed under Section 33, 37, 38 and 39 in regard to the Civil Services, Public Services, etc., before being laid before Parliament.

HOW TO SOLVE FOOD PROBLEM.

"NEED OF FREE COMPETITION."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March, 3.

Under the auspices of the Madras Economic Association, a meeting was held at the Y. M. C. A., last evening his Excellency Lord Willingdon presiding, to discuss the various aspects of food control. Dr. Gilbert Slater started the discussion and wound up his remarks, saying that if there was to be a fall in the prices it was necessary to have free competition in the country. He urged cultivators should be allowed to export surplus food.

His Excellency in closing the debate said, he and every official associated with him were striving their level best to remedy the present situation which however could only be gradually remedied. His Excellency also observed that it was neither right nor desirable that anybody should hold up cultivable land when there were people ready to cultivate it.

TALUKA LOCAL BOARDS OF BIJAPUR.

APPOINTMENT OF PRESIDENTS.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 27 of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1884, and in modification of Government Notification, General Department, No. 3390, dated the 20th July, 1910, in so far as it concerns the Taluka Local Boards in the Bijapur District, his Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint, with effect from the 1st May 1920, the following gentlemen to be Presidents of the Taluka Local Boards mentioned against their names:—

Mr. B. R. Tavargeri, Bijapur; Mr. K. B. Bomanji, Bagewadi; Mr. S. D. Jathar, L. M. and S. Bagalkot; Mr. V. S. Sresti, BA., Badami; Mr. R. A. Desai, Hungund, and the Mamlatdars of the Indi, Sindgi and Muddebihal Talukas to be ex-officio Presidents of the Local Boards established in their respective talukas.

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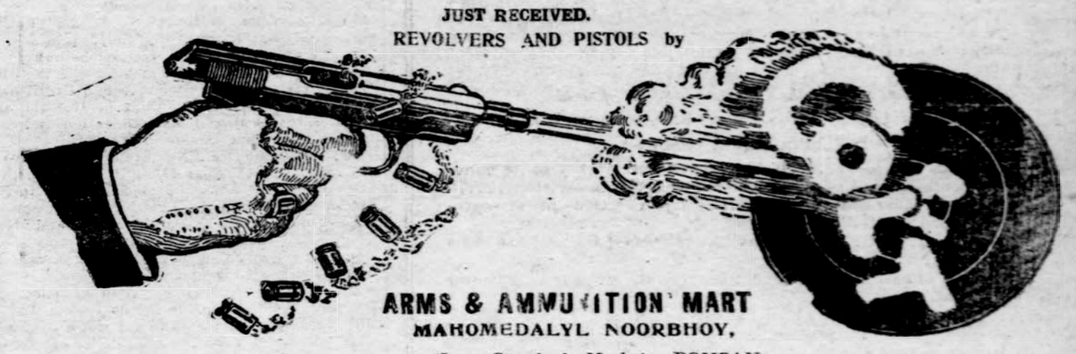

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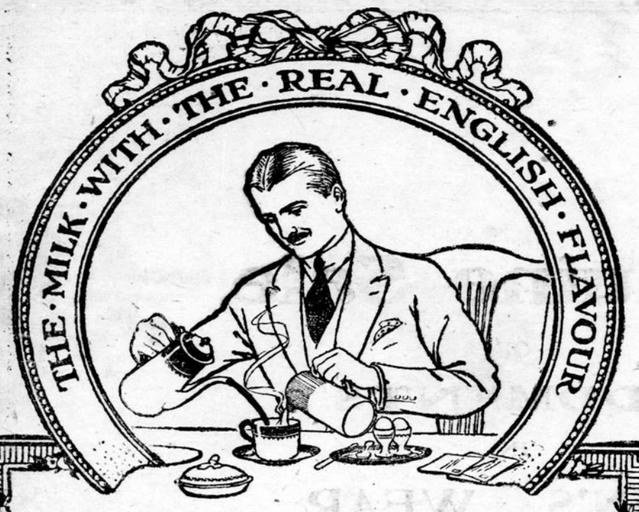

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All you have to do is to add *boiling water only* (a half-pint to three dessertspoonfuls of Glaxo). Mix as much as you require *when* you require it—the rest will keep for a considerable period, if the tin be kept tightly closed and in a cool place.

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LATE MR. J. N. TATA.

PATRIOT AND PHILANTHROPIST.

The death anniversary of the late Mr. Jamshedji N. Tata was commemorated on Wednesday at the Hall of the Cama Institute, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, presiding. Many leading msmbors of the Parsi Community were present on the occasion.

Prof. Sorab R. Davar speaking on the life of Mr. J. N. Tata said Mr. Tata was a great Indian and therefore a great Parsi. He belonged to the community which produced many brilliant leaders of Commerce and Industry in India in the remote past. But there came a period which was of course a short one, when the members of their community thought that commerce and industry were not the field for the educated ones. That was a time when no member of of the society appreciated that commerce and industry held out the highest opening for the intellectual man if he applied himself rightly to them. However, subsequently they got over that period of prejudice and Mr. Tata, was one of the pilots of that time. The speaker said even now first-class magazines would tell them that in the West big commercial men were always trying to kidnap the best University professor of commerce for helping them in their field. The Universities of America and Europe always held that the more the men are educated the better the prospects for the growth of commerce and industry.

The speaker then referring to the future of the Parsi community said their future generations would be in a better position if they only learnt to help themselves and to co-operate among the members of their own community. At the present day, they lacked appreciation, of the value of co-operation and their condition was worse than that of their ancestors whose watchwords were co-operation and the welfare of the community. Concluding Prof. Davar said that for the future welfare of their community the starting of commercial and Industrial Banks and Co-operative Stores by the members of the community was a great necessity.

Mr. Kanga said in Mr. Tata's life one discerned, the combination of plan and action.

GREAT PATRIOT AND INDUSTRIALIST.

The President said, Mr. J. N. Tata, was not only a great man in their community but in the country at large. Being very young, then he personally had not had the opportunity of studying him very closely. But owing to his frequent visits to his (speaker's) grandfather and co-operation with him in public affairs he was able to know that Mr. Tata approached every question with great thoroughness. Nothing was too big for him and nothing was too small. He handled the biggest and most complicated questions without any pride while at the same time he handled the smallest details of the simplest business in the same way; that contributed much to distinguish his career. The speaker then illustrated how when Mr. Tata was about to promote the commerce and industry of the country. Mr. Tata was intensely patriotic. Concluding, the President said that Mr. Tata always took the best view of every question. His charities were all of a cosmopolitan character. The speaker regretted that of late some Parsis were directing all their philanthrophy and charity towards their Community alone, and he thought it was not really advantageous to the community. He appealed to all to widen their view, their philanthropy and their charity in the way Mr. Tata, had done.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

VANITA VISHRAM.

ANNUAL PRIZE-GATHERING.

The annual prize-gathering of the Vanit Vishram was held on Wednesday afternoo in the Zaverbai Hall at Sandhurst Road when Her Excellency Lady Lloyd presided.

A programme of music, recitations and Je was gone through by the girls of the institution and a song of welcome to her Excellency was sung in Gujerati thanking her for the assistance rendered to female education and her presence that afternoon.

Dr. Gordhandas B. Narottamdas then rea the report for the year 1918-1919, in which the history and the aims and objects of the institution were given.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh moved and Miss Champabai Motiwalla seconded a vote of thanks to her Excellency Lady Lloyd which was passed with acclamation.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd in distributing the prizes said ever since she arrived in India she was deeply interested in institutions which were concerned with the education of young girls and women as it was essential for women to be trained in domestic life and their greatest task remained the training of Indian mothers and teachors for they would have to play a large part in the tremendous task that was before them. She was pleased to see that was being done by the Vanita Vishram in Bombay and elsewhere. She emphasised the necessity of female education and the training of women teachers to bring women to a flourishing state which the Vanita Vishram extended even to women outside. She further said that the appeal for two lakhs, of rupees would be responded to in a year or two by generous men and wished the institution success.

Mr. Mariwalla wires from Karachi under date March 1st:—

At an overcrowded and enthusiastic public meeting of the citizens of Karachi held under the auspices of the Indian Home Rule League requested Government to release all political prisoners including those of Amritsar unconditionally Mr. Horniman's name was specially mentioned. It also demanded that all restrictions on press should be removed, and securities refunded. It resolved to collect funds for Jallianwalla Baug Memorial.

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The Progress of the Peoples
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—RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

Some Extracts from the Book.

Is it asking too much of the nations of to-day to be civilised nations, putting into practice the principles of the civilised man?

No nation lives but through the services it renders to Humanity.

The struggle for life is changing into union for life.

"Peace" had come to imply a state of things which permitted the big nations to treat the little nations as they pleased.

The longer the war goes on, the more the reasons for waging the war increase, some being less and less desirous of losing what they have gained, the others more and more desirous of regaining what they have lost.

Even while wishing for peace, selfishness makes war inevitable.

Beyond the Europe which is dying, there is another Europe which is preparing to live.

It is when their conflicts separate them that the people learn how close they are to one another.

Of what uses are the enterprises of pacifism when peace is not in the hearts of men?

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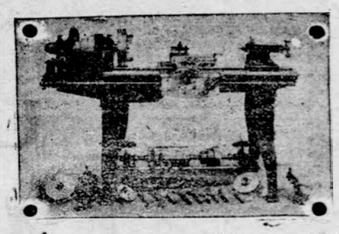

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Dr. J. D. (Lecturer, King's College, says: In Inguinal the proper truss must be applied to accomplish the cure or to prevent further growth, the apparatus which either of no use or positively injurious.

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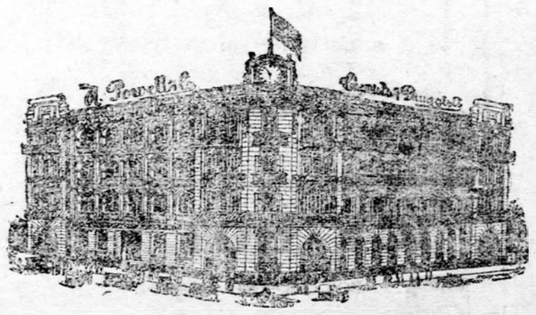

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